Royl West End the band that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 25 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experiences, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VIII NO. 121 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1920. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
15th May	Morea	10890	
29th ,,	Berlin	17324	
22nd ,,	Mandala	8246	
24th ,,	Chyebassa	6,249	Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th ,,	Narkunda	15620	
5th June	Mantua	10885	

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
17th May	Kildonan Castle	Calling at Colombo Do.
Early June	Himalaya	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
4th May	Pentakota	Karachi direct 3 P. M. Victoria Dock.
17th ,,	Linga	Karachi coasting.
19th ,,	Hymettus	Bushire only.
30th ,,	Karapara	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steemship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Heimei Maru	B. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	21st May
Hirono Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	21st May
Shinsei Maru	K. Konaka	3904	17th May	28th May
Kinai Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru,	T. Takemura	12th May	29th May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	,,
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	8th June	20th June	,,
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji	29th ,,	30th ,,	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriter are offered to the Public at a reduced prio to make room for February shipment. Prtil solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
B. Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 580.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 81,250,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Ilone, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Eid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 884.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed while does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,789	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,28,592	8	9

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen	8,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen	2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bose jee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	.....	30,00,000
Surplus about	.....	1,00,000
Claims paid about	...	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear

FOR

LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

AHMED E. ESSA ALI

MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" [Telephone] No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

GRANTS

5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.

Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account

THE REALIZATION OF YOUR GOOD VALUABLES OR PROPERTY

deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway

PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST

MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Ry. lists)
25, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELE. No. 1285.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No.

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
,, CASHMERE ,, Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS.
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 9 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL VISIT
OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
FAMOUS
"PIERROT PIE CO."
"PIERROT PIE CO."

14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

To-day Friday 21st, To-morrow Saturday 22nd, at 9-30 p. m.
and
Sunday 23rd Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

PIE No. 5.

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
You've been waiting months for her!
Now she's here!
MACK SENNET'S £100,000 Racing Play.

'MABEL NORMAND'
IN
"MICKEY"

Comedy Drama in 7 reels.

No photoplay has yet been produced so filled with adventure and thrill as "Mickey" The novelty and intensity of the thrills are indeed remarkable. Fatalities see to be avoided by a hair's breadth—with a reality that is tremendously convincing.

ALSO
PATHES GAZETTE

Comencing To-morrow Saturday 22nd May
The Star of all Stars! The Most Magnificient!!

Mme. PETROVA

The Most Powerful, beautiful and fascinating idol in Screen-land in a thrilling Drama of Subtle Mystery

"THE LIFE MASK'

or

A Night-Walking Bride's awful Secret.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET

featuring

PEARL WHITE

Episode Seven—THE BETRAYAL
Episode Eight—A CRIPPLED HAND

PATHE REVUE
To interest and amuse

PATHE GAZETTE
The latest and best

LITTLE MARIE SUNSHINE
in
MISS GINGERSNAP

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee Saturdays and Sundays
3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Music under the direction of Mr. H. Jacobs of the National Orchestral Association of London

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING FILM OF THE YEAR.
A Nordisk Super Production.

"The Flaming Sword"

Amazing spectacular Effects. Scenes of Fire, Flood and Destruction
The most ambitious film yet produced it shows the end of the world
Impressive! Wonderful. Gigantic!

Commencing To-morrow Saturday 22nd May.
A Tremendous Sensation!
Having the Surge and force of Life on the Edge of the World.

"Carmen of the Klondike"
FEATURE
Clara Williams

As the Girl who thinking her lover unfaithful become the Carmen of the Klondike, yet remained true to her Womanhood:

"The same love that tempts us into sin,
If it be true love, works out its redemption!"

SEE THE **Flame of Life**

Only to-day and to-morrow is your chance.

From Saturday the 22nd The Indian Legendary tale picturised in Europe and imported by the Majestic.

A Daughter of Brahma

Georgeous Scenes. | Magnificent Dresses.
Flawless Acting. | Perfect Environment.
Realistic Mob Scenes. | Unique Ceremonies.

GENERAL BEAUTY AND ENTHRALMENT
make this a production tho like of which has seldom before been offered to you.

KNOW THAT IT'S **CINEMA MAJESTIC**

COMING ON SATURDAY THE 29th WITH A CRASH
Vitagraph's Big Smashing Serial of Risk and Romance
SMASHING BARRIERS.
If you are feeling low spirited here's your prescription.

The Last Day
to-day to see the Patriotic, Soul-elavating. Historic Photo-drama

Westward Ho!
Westward Ho!
Westward Ho!

(6-Parts—7000 feet.)

which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, will present for the last time to-day at 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.).

WESTWARD HO!

is an all-British Production. It is a narrative of the time of the "Good Queen Bess," when fearless, brave English sea-dogs fought for the freedom of the seas, and by their matchless deeds of heroism laid the foundation of the present glorious position of the British Navy.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
The Programme includes a Comedy.

To-morrow
Saturday—Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
"Darby and Joan"
"Darby and Joan"
"Darby and Joan"
By
SIR HALL CAINE
featuring the celebrated
DERVENT HALL CAINE

It is a very powerful story of the different human passions raging the breasts of the members of a family. The Plot is intensely interesting, the Story is full of Mystery and Romance.
See it to-morrow at your favourite Picture House, the
West-End.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SATURDAY
29th MAY, 1920.
Albert E. Smith presents
William Duncan
with
Edith Johnson & Joe Ryan
IN
"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"
Vitagraph's Greatest Serial Photo-play.

THE
EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 p. m.

"The Devil"
"The Devil"
"The Devil"

It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Last Nights of the Popular Picture Bill
"STOLEN HONOR"
ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. !!!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.
Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Girgam, Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN,
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
at 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

ACHES.

IN THEBONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Dr. Ma's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
19 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

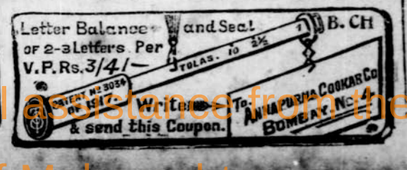
Use, therefore. The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.



THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.709 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 "
Dew Point	75.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.734 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy as 10).	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.1 "
Minimum do. do.	80.4 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.W.N.W.N.W.
Movement of Wind	177 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft in	May	h. m.	ft in
Thu.	20	m 0 4	28 3	20	m 6 12	13 4
		0 58s	30 5		7 1s	17 0
Fri	21	m 0 5s	28 0	21	m 6 5s	13 14
		1 47s	30 2		7 53s	17 7
Sat.	22	m 2 37	26 8	22	m 8 35	16 1
		3 23s	28 8		8 58s	18 3
Sun	23	m 3 3s	25 10	23	m 9 33	17 5
		4 18s	27 5		10 11s	18 5
Mon.	24	m 3 38	25 11	24	m 9 48	17 7
		4 18s	27 5		11 s	18 5
Tues.	25	m 4 46	25 2	25	m 10 46	15 11
		5 18s	24 6			
Wed.	26	m 5 7	24 10	26	m 0 18	18 4
		6 25s	25 10		0 10	19 10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Hissar has had a light fall of 0.11in. of rain. The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north and east Punjab. Temperature is about normal both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased and the sky is lightly to moderately clouded this morning. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi, but is in defect in the east of the reporting area. Night temperature is below the average at Jhansi; elsewhere temperature is about normal both by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputant.—The sky is heavily clouded at Karachi, but is clear or only lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual at Jacobabad and in south Rajputana. Night temperature is lower than usual in east Rajputana, Kotah recording a minimum of 68 deg. F. which is 17 deg. below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is clear in Central India West but is lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is slightly in excess in Cutch and at Bhavnagar-Para and is in defect at Indore. Day temperature is below the average at Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is 13 deg. below normal at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is moderately clouded at Akola, but is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and Chanda, but is in defect in Berar. Temperature remains below normal both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature continue to remain about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad, but is in defect at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar. Both day and night temperatures are about normal.

General Remarks.—There have been a few falls of rain in the south-east Punjab and in south-east Madras. Duststorms have occurred locally in the United Provinces and cloud has increased slightly over the reporting area. Temperature remains lower than usual in the Central Provinces, but is now nearly normal elsewhere. Sea has become rough at Karachi and the sky is overcast there this morning.

A few falls of rain are probable in the south of the Peninsula. No large change appears likely elsewhere.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th May, 1920:—

Temperature has risen but is still below normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Central India. Rainfall has increased in Lower Burma, but decreased on the 19th Madras coast. It has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and Lower Burma, and local in Assam and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Table Island one; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy three; Rangoon four; Moulmein, Lashio one; Cocanda a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 20th MAY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97.3	74.8	--	--	--	--
Do. (4th)	--	--	70	--	6.97	+2.91
Jask	--	--	72	--	0.82	-3.09
Muskat	--	--				
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.9	74.3	79	--	2.18	+0.35
Rawalpindi	96.2	65.3	57	--	8.63	-1.60
Lahore	105.3	70.4	55	--	3.33	-0.51
Hissar	109.0	71.5	44	--	1.76	-0.45
Ambala	107.1	68.7	35	--	4.32	-1.40
Delhi	107.0	76.9	34	--	2.23	-0.99
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111.2	80.0	23	--	2.10	+0.10
Manipuri	112.1	81	22	--	1.63	-1.07
Jhansi	110.0	78.5	29	--	0.94	-0.91
Cawnpore	110.0	78.5	29	--	1.46	-0.89
Allahabad	111.1	70.6	21	--	1.04	-1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	109.7	83.8	40	--	0.76	-0.48
Karachi			81	--	0.45	-1.28
Ajmer	104.8	83.8	39	--	2.54	+1.18
Jaipur	109.4	66.6	23	--	2.71	+1.08
Kotah	111.2	88.6	19	--	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	86.8	70.4	18	--	0.78	-0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104	6 70.1	58	--	20.13	-0.43
Dwarka	87.4	79.9	81	--	1.07	-0.94
Veraval	84.7	30.0	72	--	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	107.1	79.7	51	--	2.10	+1.50
Bhavnagar Para	109.5	80.2	47	--	2.68	+2.12
Surat	92.5	80.3	64	--	4.06	+3.58
Ahmedabad	110.8	80.9	49	--	1.30	+0.90
Deesa	109.0	78.2	56	--	0.06	-0.47
Neemuch	103	77.5	45	--	3.31	+2.39
Indore	106.7	68.5	51	--	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.9	68.5	27	--	1.32	-1.77
Sangor	108.2	84.6	17	--	0.69	-1.74
Hoshangabad	109.	80.0	29	--	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	111.0	80.1	--	--	0.64	+0.28
Akola	111.0	81.9	18	--	1.74	-0.49
Ammoti	111.1	82.6	13	--	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	1 1.	82.2	34	--	2.09	-1.08
Chanda	112.7	79.2	43	--	2.59	-0.98
Raipur	109.7	80.9	64	--	1.95	-0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.3	80.7	75	--	1.50	+0.83
Ratnagiri	90.	81.1	68	--	0.73	-0.54
Marmugoa	88.8	81.4	78	--	0.73	-0.34
Karwar	90.	82.0	88	--	5.11	+2.22
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.	5 74.0	28	--	7.82	+0.66
Ahmednagar	105.	2 70.7	25	--	4.91	+2.10
Poona	98.	9 72.4	51	--	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur	103.	8 67.2	46	--	2.79	+0.71
Bijapur	102.	6 72.4	61	--	2.89	+0.41
Belgaum	97.	0 74.9	89	--	4.14	+0.36
Aurangabad	107.	0 72.4	14	1.01	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	111.	8 67.3	31	--	1.10	-0.80
Hyderabad	106.	8 72.4	50	--	10.03	+7.10
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	93.	0 76.2	74	--	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	90.	6 75.9	83	--	23.53	+13.49
Cochin	90.	1 74.9	79	--	7.51	+10.44
Colombo	88.	74.6	75	--	24.90	-1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103	1 81.0	74	--	13.48	+5.87
Bellary	105.	8 79.7	53	--	6.31	+1.88
Cuddapah	1 0.	0 88.3	53	--	9.68	+4.90
Madras	105.	7 82.6	68	--	27.00	+9.25
Bangalore	96.	8 71.1	78	0.03	8.19	+2.66
Coimbatore	99.	2 74.0	76	--	8.65	+1.05
Trichinopoly	101.	9 80.7	72	0.06	24.64	+13.39
Negapatam	102	2 82.7	83	--	54.67	+23.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 19th May, 1920 was 29.974 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

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Kola Tonic ! Kola Tonic

The tonic of all Tonics The Greatest Nerve Food.—Just and judge for yourself—its wonderful results.

Kola—an admirable pick-me-up.
Kola—possesses special merit.
Kola—is a stimulant to the brain
Kola—energy in every dose.
Kola—is a boon to inebriates.
Kola—for young or old.

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Telegraph "CAMPHOR"
Post Box No. 554

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22, Princess Street, Fida Building, BOMBAY

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319, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, costumes, coats, sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,
Tailors and Dressmakers,
Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,
Medows Street, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day. for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TODAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK knowing typing at Rs. 50 per month. Apply personally THE EAST INDIA COTTON CO., Great Western Buildings, Fort. 1088

WANTED TO JOIN AT ONCE—ENGROSSING and GENERAL CLERK for Solicitor's firm. Gujarati knowing preferred. Pay Rs. 55 to 60 or so. Apply stating qualifications, pay expected to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1057

WANTED A PARSI YOUTH for general Office work knowing typewriting. Apply K. HOMI & CO., No. 2, Meadows Street, opposite "Chronicle" Office between 3 and 6 p.m. 1115

WANTED for vicinity of Calcutta, twenty ELECTRICIANS with experience in A.C. or D.C. work, capable of leading gangs of Mechanics having no electrical experience. Apply in writing stating terms to Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1036

WANTED—Two influential GENTLEMEN to represent as Agents for a well known Life Insurance Company, one for Surat and Broach the other for Kaira and Ahemedabad Liberal terms. Apply at once to Box No. 597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1084

EUROPEAN FIRM of Colicitors requires two quick and accurate COPYING TYPISTS of steady character. None others needs apply. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 592, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1067

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified Hindoo VETERINARY GRADUATE, starting salary Rs. 60, bi-annual increase Rs. 15 on approved service, rising up to Rs. 100. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE, Girgaon, Bombay. 1089

WANTED—Good experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Burma for erecting Paper and Sugar Mill and building. Apply to ABDULKARIM A. S. JAMAL, Agent The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ld., Carlton House, Fort, Bombay. 1078

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in languages (Sanskrit). Pay Rs. 60 with an annual increment of Rs. 5 for 5 years; and a fully qualified Drawing Teacher. Pay Rs. 40 with handsome prospects. Apply sharp, before the 1st proximo, to the PRINCIPAL, K. D. High School, Chinchani Tarapur, District, Thana. 1076

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BILLIARD TABLE SECONDHAND in good condition size 12 x 6. Apply Box No. 574 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 961

OFFICES (up to 2,000 sq: ft.) and GODOWNS (up to 3,000 sq: ft.) in Fort vicinity preferably: or office in Fort and godowns elsewhere in Bombay or outskirts. Apply, Box No. 598, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1092

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One furnished DISPENSAR at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi with electric fittings. See personally Dr. A. G. SHAH Princess Street, Dispensary Bomba 944

AUCTION SALE of furniture Piano Iron safe, etc., on the 23rd instant at Warden Road, by MODY & CO. Property of late Mr. H. Murray. 1113

FOR SALE—One Ton "FORD" CHASIS and TRUCKS. Brand new. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road, Bombay. 1091

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS with testimonials, if any, are invited from SENIOR GRADUATES of the COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, Poona, for the post of Executive Engineer for District Local Board, Thana, carrying a Salary of Rs. 350 per month with Travelling Allowance according to C. S. R. The applications should reach the undersigned before 30th June, 1920. The appointment is terminable at 3 months' notice.

S. G. PHADKE,
President,
District Local Board, Thana.
1052

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTULING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against or to the said Company are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 302-306, Bazargate Street, (entrance from Dwarkadas Lane) Fort, Bombay, within EIGHT DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the work will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

GOPALDAS TRIKAMJEE,
Liquidator.
1086

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!

TIMBER SALES COMMITTEE.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 110.36 tons of very excellent Padauk Logs and 123.56 tons of very good White Chuglum logs lying at Cotton Depot, Sewri and will be received by the Undersigned up to the forenoon of MONDAY, 31st May, 1920, for the whole or any portion thereof.

The timber may be inspected on written application to the Undersigned who will be pleased to show them personally, or in his absence, this duty will be performed by the Assistant Controller Timber Supplies, Cotton Depot, Sewri.

Separate tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed as follows:—

"Tenders for Padauk Logs."
"Tenders for White Chuglum Logs."

It must be clearly understood that the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest, or in fact any tender.

Tenders must be for the value of the logs as they are lying on the ground at Cotton Depot. All expenses in the removal of the timber will be borne entirely by the successful tenderer.

Special Note:—All who are interested in the Padauk Timber Trade should make a point of inspecting these really wonderful Logs.

W. D. LOVELL, Captain,
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies)
for Timber Sales Committee,
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Bombay.
Bombay, May 13th, 1920. 978

ADVERTISEMENT FOR AN ASSISTANT TO THE STATE SURGEON.

WANTED—A fully qualified and experienced L. M. & S. or M.B.B.S., as an Assistant to the State Surgeon for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar. Pay Rs. 200—10—250 with prospects and free quarters in the Hospital compound and right of private practice. Applications should be sent to the STATE SURGEON, DHAR, and the selected candidate will have to join at once.

GALLADRARS.
983

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS:—Retiring Rooms each equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station. Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs. Brandon and Co., Victoria Terminus or Matheran station:—

(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge with meals Rs. 8/8 per day.

(2) Charges for separate meals in the Restaurant.

Chota Hazri	... Rs.	0 12 0
Breakfast	... ,,	2 0 0
Luncheon	... ,,	2 0 0
Afternoon Tea, (without pastry)	... ,,	0 4 0
Dinner	... ,,	2 8 0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th April, 1920. 879

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartared Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A VETERINARY GRADUATE for meat inspection at once. Preference to experienced man. Pay Rs. 75 per month plus 20 War Allowance. Apply SUPERINTENDENT Crawford Market. 1094

WANTED.

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATER, one WORK-MEASCRER and two SUB-OVERSERS, only men. Of good experience need apply with testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar by 15th June 1920. 1098

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of Waterproof coats, Canvas Ground sheets, Canvas Saddlery Covers and English Canvas which are available for sale. Please apply to the undersigned.

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles),
New Custom House, Bombay.
1095

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 1566 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED in the name of Mohmedalli Adamji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
1109 Agents.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ATTOTMENT LETTER No. 15656 respect of 50 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, in the name of Chhaganlal Valchand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
1110 Agents.

BOARDS OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

THE following quantities of galvanised wire netting in 50 yard rolls are available for sale from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, in Bombay.

½" mesh x 20 G x 36" wide, 526 Rolls.
1" mesh x 18 G x 36" wide, 522 Rolls.
1" mesh x 19 G x 36" wide, 112 Rolls.
1½" mesh x 19 G x 36" wide, 20 Rolls
1½" mesh x 19 G x 36" wide, 149 Rolls
2" mesh x 17 G x 36" wide, 998 Rolls
2" mesh x 19 G x 36" wide, 184 Rolls

Offers for the whole or any quantities should be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitons, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
Bombay, 18th May, 1920. 1093

NOTICE.

WANTED—(1) Qualified FOREST OFFICER, pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80; (2) SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, pay Rs. 40—50; (3) 10 years' experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 50—60; (4) Two non-matric Hindi knowing TEACHERS, pay Rs. 15. Appointments will be made on three months' probation each. Apply with copies of testimonials to KAMDAR, Kushalgarh, Southern Rajputana, Via Udaigarh B. B. & C. I. Rly. 1014

WANTED.

WANTED—A GROUNDS SUPERINTENDENT, must have a knowledge of the upkeep of Gardens, Polo Ground, Golf Course, Tennis Courts, etc. Salary (not exceeding Rs. 200 p. m.) according to qualifications. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to SECRETARY, WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, Manalaxmi, Bombay. 1045

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "KIMI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. S. "NARKUNDA"

S.S. "SARKUNDA" will be OPEN for INSPECTION by the Public on WEDSESDAY next 26th May from 4 to 6-30 p.m. Admission will be by Tickets only which are obaoinable at this Office at Re. 1 per head the whole of the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Seamens' Institute. 1114

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SAKERLAL RAMDAS has contracted to sell to our client the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land together with the trees plants etc and hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being in Borivli, Taluka, Salsette, Zilla Thana, Sub-Registration District Bandra and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Measurement A G	Assessment. Rs. a p
288	66	Portion of ½	1 14½	7 13 6

Dated this 20th day of May, 1920.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
1104 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT AT JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDOOL HOOSEIN KHANBHAI DADHIWALA, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, Merchant ..... Deceased.

AHMEDALLY ABDOOL HOOSEIN KHANBHAI DADHIWALA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, Merchant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons of the deceased abovenamed ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATELL.
The 19th day of March, 1920.
Mr. DOWLATRAO J. MANTRI,
Petitioner's Attorney.
1107

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1920, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale near Mahaluxmi Battery near Mahaluxmi Temple in "Framji Hall" Bungalow, Warden Road of late Mr. H. Murray's dining, drawing and bedroom latest aristic designs, from well-known English cabinet makers, made-to-order, season wood, furniture, sweet toned cottage "Piano" by "Soundy & Co.," drawing room suites, silver cabinets, bed room almirahs, dressing chest of drawers and tables, English ice box, Persian carpets, English iron safe on stand by "Dansaw" size 36 in. by 24 in. by 24 in., Singer hand sewing machine, English iron and brass double bedsteads, Jost fan, very rich English plateedware by James Diakin and Read and Bartin, comprising, curry dishes, vegetable dishes, centrepieces, silver tea sets, rich English glassware, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc.

Messrs. MODY & CO., auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at the above address latest selected designs artistic household furniture comprising dining table, dining, chairs, mirror backside boards, drawing room cabinets, rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage Piano by "Soundy & Co." original Price 1,400, teapoys, English Iron safe on stand by "Dansaw," Jost fan, single and double door almirahs dressing chest of drawers and tables, iron and brass double beds, "Oliver" Typewriter, marble washing table and sets, electric table fans, brass hanging lamps, easychairs, chesterfield sofas and chairs, clothes presses, clothes basket, Revolving bookstand, towel-horse, meatsafe, English ice box, very rich platedware, by "James Dinkin" and Read and Barton" comprising curry dishes, Luncheon dishes, tea sets, centrepieces, salvers, flower holders, rich glassware, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc., etc.

Property of late Mr. H. Murray.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman.

1 chalmers motor car, 5-seated 6-cylinder 25 H. P.

1 Stellite motor car 10-12 H. P. 4-seated 4-cylinders 2 speed No. 3749.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 24TH MAY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest in Very Valuable Properties, situate at Kolbhat Lane, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo Road.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Hari, the morigagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of 2nd mortgage dated the 14th day of February, 1918, and several further charges and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari in the undermentioned properties free from the mortgage claims of Mr. Viswanath Ballal, the 1st mortgage, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1918, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Viswanath Ballal of the other part and of Mr Dattaram Pandarinath, the third mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1919 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Dattaram Pandharinath of the other part, but subject to the claim of Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. the 4th mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August, 1919, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Messrs Jayantilal Motilal and Co. of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension & tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 266 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kolbhat Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1734, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 135 together with the buildings and tenements standin gthereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3100 (1) and 3100 (2) and Street Nos. 23 and 23A, and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Vithoba Mancoji, on the West by the property of Muncherji Jamshedji, on the North by the range of chawl of Ramchandra Bhiwaji and on the South by the Kolbhat Street.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of pension and tax land or ground (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 1,362 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north-east side of the fronting of private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1731, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 137, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old Assessment Nos. 34/39 and now under "C" Ward Nos. 3174/3181 and Street Nos. 9/16, and bounded as follows, on the North-East partly by the property of Hormasji Cowasji Mystri, partly by the property of Govind Limbaji Shellar, partly by the said private passage leading to the Kolbhat Lane and partly by the chawl of Adeiji Batliwala, on the North-West by the property known as Rama's Oart and on the South-East partly by the property known as Angria's Chawl and partly by the property of Hormasji Jivanji and partly by the property of Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinetmaker.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 402 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1736, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 138, together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3134 and Street No. 19, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Govind Lumaji Shellar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormasji Framji Cooper and partly by that of Dossabhai Jamshedji Mistry and Sorabji Jamsedji Nariman and partly by that of Behramji Dorabji Nariman and Dossabhai Jamsedji Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Pallanji Pestonji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by a passage.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1725, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 240, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3173, Street No. 8 and admeasuring 229 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described on or towards the West by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described and on or towards the South by the property of Sonabai Jamsedji Petit.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 154 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "C" Ward Nos. 3186-3188 and Street Nos. 21-1-2 and bounded as follows—i.e., to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dinbai Dadabhoy Chinoy, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloomiya, on or towards the West by the property of Fardoonji Ratanji Mehta and by Dhunbai Jehangir Suludar and on or towards the East by the said 1st Kolbhat Lane.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 7,356 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Chikhalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332/334, New No. 13852, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 7026, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, known as "Javji Buildings" and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3719 (1) 3718 (1), 3717, 3716, 3715, 3719 (2), 3719 (3) and 3718 (2) and Street Nos. 19, 3a, 21, 22, 23, 23A, 23B and 22A, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Madan Bhimji, on or towards the West by the property of Liladhar Pharidas, on or towards the North by the property of Ratanji Rustomji and on or towards the South by the Chikalwadi Road.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 4,248 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at the corner of Tardeo Road, Chikhalwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375, 376, 377, 379,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 and New Survey No. B/7046, together with the bungalow, houses, out-houses, stables and sheds, standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3696 (1), 3696 (2) 3696 (2A), 3696 (5) and 3696 (8) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, 3 and 7, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring 1,230 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the South side of Chikhalwadi Lane, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373 375/377, 379, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 New Survey No. B/7046, together with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Bhagirathi Buildings" assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7) and Street Nos. 5 and 6, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a common passage, on or towards the West by the property next hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association.

NINTHLY.—The Press known as the "Nirnaya Sagar Press" in Kolbhat Lane, together with all the machinery, tools, implements etc. belonging to the said press and the goodwill thereof.

TENTHLY.—All the moveable property belonging to the joint family of which the said Shanker Pandurang Chowdhary is a co-parcener including ornaments, Government promissory loan notes, bonds, debentures, etc.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Mr. M. V. Gokhale, attorney for the vendor, at their offices at 17/19, Bell Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SALE ON TUESDAY THE 1ST JUNE, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, FRERE ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under the instructions from Mr. Bherulal Sitaram, the owner of the property, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following Plot of Land.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 355 9/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4436 and Street No. 156/162 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards North by the Kallian Street, on or towards the South and West by the property belonging to the trustees of the Fort of Bombay and on or towards the East by the Frere Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendors' attorneys Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND JUNE, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will, under the instructions from Mr. Bherulal Sitaram, the owner of the property, sell by Public Auction at the Premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 sqr. yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3116 New No. 10012 Old Survey No. 4457 and New Survey No. 5634 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 7630 and 7631 and Street Nos. 245 and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the 2nd Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the house of Bapuji Scrabji and on or towards the South by the house of Thacker Jevaram Shivji.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Vendors' Attorneys Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES GREY YARN

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Agents the P. and O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st May 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder opposite the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged yarn:

Ex. s.s. "GHARINDA".

110 bales grey yarn No. 20; 12 1/2; 10 1/2; 10 shipped by David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

Auction Sale of 56 bales fine steeple Oomra Cotton damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard at Colaba.

56 bales fine steeple Oomra cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THE SALE of landed property at Kalachowky Road, Chinchpogly advertised to take TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF GENUINE WHITE LEAD, TIP NAILS, Artificial Silk Cloth and Quaker Oats and Hemp Twine.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Officers concerned:—

100 drums genuine white lead.
10 cases tip nails.
30 pieces piece good (artificial silk cloth).
109 cases quaker oats each containing dozen tins.

By order of Messrs. G. Otaki and Co. and on account and risk of the concerned.

A.B.K. 268 No. 1-6—6 bales hemp twine each 240 lbs. nett.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Floor Sorab House, Apollo Bunder the Valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best plated-ware, dining tables and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich, pictures and oleographs, fancy, teapoys, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets etc, etc., the property of C. E. Abbott Esq.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd May 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Silver Oak" Chimbai Road old Kantwari Bandra valuable and handsome tea and black wood household furniture, iron glass and crockery ware plated ware, dining table; arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dinner wagon, carpets, glass door cupboards, meatsafes, drawing room sofas cabinets, ornaments teapoys, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables one English clock by James McCabe cane chairs, cooking pots, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc. The property of J. Pearson Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SAGO FLOUR AND PEPPER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned.

425 bags of Sago Flour.
2 bags of Pepper.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second hand English built rubber tyred Landaulette with a grey Arab horse and a set of harness.
1 Grey Arab Gelding, 14-3, 6 years old excellent for riding, polo playing and useful in harness, only reason of selling. Owner going home.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow with Outhouses at Lanowla, on Poona Road.

Under instructions from Rabiabibi, widow and Aishabibi, daughter of the late Hajee Adam Siddick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Lanowla, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage bungalows, outhouses, garden standing thereon situate at Monzay Tonghe Surf Mowal in the District of Poona, part of Survey No. 86, containing by admeasurement 4,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, on the North by the Poona Road on the South by public road on the West by Plot No. 2 and 14, and on the East by Plot No. 4 and 16.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's stores Depot, Parel.

2. A quantity of old and unserviceable material and stores consisting of empty wooden casks, drums, paint kegs, varnishtins, kerosine oil tins, lamps, of sorts, trolly wheels, G. I. buckets, chunam pans, waterin cans smiths anvils, augers, ratchet braces, hammers, cold sets, pipe tongs, chisels, shovels, powrahs, gunny wrappings vacuum brake pipes, I. R. piping plain and armoured hose packing cases hoops iron or casks, staves of casks staves of casks, glass scrap leather scrap, rubber scrap, cloth cuttings, leather hose pipes, files leather belting copper rivettes and leather belting, copper sewn and other sundry items.

3. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the date of sale, failing which ground sent will be charged by the Railway Company.

Auction sale of about 3000 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, a Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

About 2,500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by water.

About 500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by fire and water

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mutsui Busan Kaisha R. D. Tata & Co., Bombay, Bruel & Co. and others.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe Japan on the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th idem.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BALLARD BAZAAR ROAD OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Rashmabai widow and executrix of the last will of Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmante Badade and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Keshavji Deokaran under and by virtue of the power of sale given to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th day of January, 1917 and made between Keshavji Deokaran of the one part and the said Bai Rakhmabai of the other part sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 224 6-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Parel Road, on the East side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, and New No. 7384 Old Survey No. 1096, and New Survey No. 1025, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 8065, and Street No. 166 at 192 and bounded on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazaar, or Parel Road, on or towards the West by a passage beyond which is the property of Jamadar Mahomed Ebrahim, on or towards the North by the property of Tankoba Atmaram and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Jan Mahomed Allarakhia and Ahmedbhai Allarkhia and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Bai Mariambai widow of Hajee Ahmed Hajee Mahomed and Oosman Hajee Ahmed and on account and at the risk of Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli Abdul Kadir and Hatembhoy Gulamhusein both of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan inhabitants sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 202 and New Survey No. 2078 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 229 and Street No. 116-118 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Esoof Ebrahim, and on or towards the South by the house of Bai Fatmabai widow of Suleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Nanu Hormusji & Co., attorneys for the said Mariambai and Oosman Haji Ahmed at their office, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, NEXT TO DATOOBHOY BUILDING, CHARNI ROAD, LEVEL CROSSING, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors the owners of the property, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of June 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 88, New No. A 16882. Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, 447 and New Survey No. 3 B-8007, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 1213 (4) and Street No. 7, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the East by a private road on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road, on or towards the North by a private road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Datoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

This plot is suitable for erecting large buildings with show rooms, and special attention of Mercantile Firms and Motor Carmakers is drawn to this sale, as such a large building site as this scarcely to be obtained in such prominent locality.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st May, 1920.

S. MODY & CO.

16 APOLLO STREET, FORT
Telephone No 8402.

AUCTION SALE OF STANDARD MOTOR CAR No. 1830.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 21st day of May, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Italian Motor Works on Lamington Road, opposite Messrs. N. Powell and Co. by order of the mortgagee, J. R. Ghandhi and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor. A. C. Dunbar, proprietor of the Italian Motor Works:—

1 "Standard" Motor Car No. 1830. 4 cylinders.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES UMRA FINE COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st day of May, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near Premji Harji's Rooms, by order of Shaligram Narandas, G., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Kanyalal Bhaiya and also on account and at the risk of the last party Gajanand Bhimraj who got the goods surveyed, and failed to take delivery.

100 bales Umra Fine Cotton, passed at six per cent. allowance (of delivery order No. 40A).

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 2 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO PRINCES, CHIEFS AND INVESTORS.

PRIVATE SALE OF SPACIOUS ONE-STORIED BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT MOUNT ABU.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will receive private offers for the purchase of the undermentioned property till the 31st May, 1920:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mount Abu within British Territory and admeasuring about 3 acres and 4 goonthas, together with a spacious and beautiful one-storied Bungalow known as "Brij Kothee" standing thereon. The Bungalow consists of several drawing rooms, bed-rooms, etc., and has outhouses and servants' quarters.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st May, 1920.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 14th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	..
Mid. Americans Spot	27.79
Egyptian F. G. F.	31.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July	35.69
" " Oct.	36.23
" " Jan.	34.68
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	38.67
" " Oct.	36.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19th,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
May	25.31+6
June	..
July	24.98+3
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	27.17+3
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	22.30+8
Feb.	..
Mar.	22.60+8
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th;

Months:	To-day's price.
May	25.25
June	25.09
July	24.95
Aug.	24.75
Sept.	24.43
Oct.	24.14
Nov.	23.74
Dec.	23.46
Jan.	23.32
Feb.	22.97
Mar.	22.72
April	22.47

Tone:—Steady.

Manchester Market:—Dull Easier.

Liverpool, May 19th;

Months:	To-day's price.
May	25.30
July	25.02
Oct	24.19
Jan.	23.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 18th.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.25
" " Fully Good	13.00
" " Fine	13.50
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.00
" " Fully Good	19.00
" " Fine	19.50
Broach Good	21.10
" " Fully Good	21.60
" " Fine	22.10
Broach Scinde Good	12.07
" " Fully Good	12.72
" " Fine	13.32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	12,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	39.32
" " Oct.	35.58
" " Jan.	34.80
Spot Cotton at New York	42.60
" " Orlean	40.50
Futures at New Orleans July	38.95
" " Oct.	36.51
Fair Rio Coffee (N1. 7 Quality)	18 3/4
Demand Bills	3.31.50
Silver Commercial Bars	99 3/4

New York, May 18th;

Futures at New York July	38.65
" " Oct.	35.70
" " Jan.	33.95

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 18th;

4cents 3%	60
Bar Silver Spot	58 3/8
" 2 months hence	57 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent Sold—China bought Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/16
" " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	109/3
Interest day to day loans	5 to 5 1/2
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	47 3/4
Gonads 2½%	47 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	59
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	60
Government Securities 3%	52
Ex. On London at Paris, France	35.00

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£54

WAR LOANS.

London, May 18th,

Funding Loan 4 %	£69
Victory Loan 4 %	£78
5 %	£85 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 18th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs Paid	94
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted	88

SEEDS

Linseed, Bombay May-June Nominal	£41 1/2
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£46 3/4
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Paid	£39 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May June Sellers	£16
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Quoted	£40
Linseed Calcutta May-June Nearest Value	£43

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£88½
Copper Brazlers	£171
Yellow Metal	103
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	86
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Buyers	91/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Buyers	92

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	2/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 20.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 437 for Fully Good Broach July-August and fluctuated for sometime between Rs. 435½ and Rs. 437½. At about 3 p.m. the rate was Rs. 436, while the quotation for April-May was Rs. 470. The bazaar closed at Rs. 436½ for July-August. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 436½, advanced to Rs. 437½, and closed at Rs. 437½.

Ready cotton continues quiet, the demand being very moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	Rs.	477
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug		437½
Fully Good Bengal	May		220
" " "	July		248
Fine Oomras	May		296
" "	July		310½

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS, 20th MAY 1920.

Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	Rs.	227
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July		247
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May		475
Fine M.G. Oomras	May		298
" "	July.		310

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	257	237	212	Ready
M G. Sind Punjab	—	257	237	212	"
M. G. Oomras No. 3.	342	312	282	—	"
Central P. No. 1	412	387	337	—	"
M.G. Central No. 1	387	362	312	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	510	490	475	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th May 1920.

Cotton	18,775 Bales.
Wheat	84 479 Cwts
Linseed	7 097 "
Rape etc	8,823 "
Gingellyseed	287 "
Poppyseed	881 "
Groundnuts	1,413 "
Castorseed	1,982 "
Rice	3 700 "
Myrabollams	826 "
Cottonseed	24 646 "
Mr wraseed	Nil.
Gram	3 753 "
Jewar	868 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	770 "
Bajree	710 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 20

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/1
D. D. on London 2/1 1/8
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/2½
D. D. on Paris frcs. 500.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 575.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 120
60 D/st D/p Japan Rs. 110.
American Cross Rate $3.81.
Paris Cross Rate frcs. 52.10.
London Silver Spot D. 58½.
London Silvery forward D. 58 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2450 x.d., By. Cotton 1300, By. Dyeing 3215, Century 1150, Crescent 670, Currimbhoy 1165, David 1475, Fazulbhoy 1730, Finlay 1260, Ind. Bleaching 275, Ind. Malwa 615, Kastoorchand 2425, Kohinoor 3785, New Great 1012/8, Pearls 1237/8, Shapurji 342/8, Simplex 927/8, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 4820, Cent. India 4880, Alcock 965, By. Burma 810, By. Burma N. I. 305, Bt. Burma Petrol 22/8, By. Steam 477/8, Bundi Cement 56, Katni ord. 315, Katni Defd. 1600, Tata ord, 192/8, Tata Defd. 1050, Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 460, Scindia Steam 11pr., Tata Bank 54.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 15th May 1920:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 1 Crore	
" Paid up	49,90,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	8,56,00,000
Sundries	9 40 000
Total Rs.	9,29,30,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,14,75,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,26,91,000
Bills Discounted	74,02 000
Sundries	23,81,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	2,89,81,000
	9,29,30,000

PERMANENT LAND SETTLEMENT.

"AN OLD CREED."

The "Mahratta" writes:—

Some critics of Mr. Tilak's programme are very much perturbed by the proposal of permanent "Ryotwari" settlement in it. They need not however be out of their breath. In the first place they must know that what Mr. Tilak has proposed in the Congress Democratic Party's programme is nothing new and not sprung upon them as a surprise. The movement for introducing permanent Ryotwari settlement, in this province at least, dates back to the sixties and the seventies of the last century. In the sixties it was advocated by Lord Canning, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Charles Wood and Sir Stafford Northcote. (Despatches of 1862 and 1867) But the Agrarian riots in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts forced the question of its application in this Presidency on the attention of Government and the public. The Riots Commission clearly pointed out in their report in 1875 that the Ryots were steeped in debts on account of over-assessments, and the agrarian troubles were due to their desperate condition. The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was then passed in 1879 to relieve them from some of the hardships, but it afforded only a partial relief. And the late Mr. Justice Ranade, who was appointed to examine the working of the Act, was also of the same opinion. Since then various economists and administrators such as Wedderburn, Dutt, Ranade, Joshi Gokhale. Basu, Govindraghas Iyer, Mundholkar, Rash Behari Ghosh, Tilak and many others discussed, in the press and on the platform, this question of permanent settlement, and they all had come to the conclusion that Permanent Ryotwari settlement would go a long way in affording the necessary relief to the cultivators. The question was also discussed in several Bombay Provincial Conferences, and resolutions "unanimously" recommending it had been passed. Not only this, but even the Indian National Congress had since 1889 taken the question in hand for "not less than eighteen times," and we find resolutions on this subject passed in the Congress in various years from 1889 down to 1914. We have given elsewhere some of the most notable pronouncements on the subject from the pen of Dutt, Joshi and Gokhale, and many such can be cited. The subject therefore need not have caused a flutter in the Moderate dovecots and frightened the "Indian Social Reformer." It has been discussed and decided upon several times during the last 50 years by eminent economists in the country whose talents were not inferior either to the "Servants" or to the "I. S. Reformer's," and who were not hot-hearded Extremists. Say it had been even advocated by the viceroys and secretaries of State for India.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

Dr. T. D. Velankar in addressing the people of the different Talukas of the Kolaba District at Uran at the 9th session of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha said that the housing problem had become the problem of the day for almost the whole world. His Majesty King-Emperor George the V was doing his utmost to help the solution of this problem and here his Excellency the Governor of Bombay had taken this problem under his special care. He further said that several factors required consideration to come to a solution of this difficult problem and many agencies such as the Government, The City Improvement Trust, the Municipality, the landlords and the tenants would have to play their respective parts in this affair. He said that the increased demand for tenements on account of the rapid increase in the population of Bombay, the daily increasing profiteering tendency of the land lord, and the entire dependence of the tenants on his whim and the speculative tendency that was at present evident everywhere in Bombay were some of the causes of the tremendous rise in rent. He said that there was a sovereign remedy for this in their own hand and that was to start and work co-operative housing societies.

The basic principle of Co-operative Institutions was to do sound business always for steady and reasonable profit and no enormous dividends, no profiteering, and no speculations were allowed in any co-operative Institution. If a co-operative society built a house for its members, it allowed only a certain percentage of interest on the actual cost of the building. In that way it was possible for the poor to combine into co-operative bodies and build houses for themselves or their relations or their communities. He further said that in order to secure comfortable and suitable neighbourhood the co-operative act recognised the necessity of forming communal co-operative housing societies and encouragement was given to such enterprise by the Government the Improvent Trust and Registrar of co-operative societies.

Some years age the Bombay Housing Association was formed to collect and supply information on the subject of housing for the use of any and all who required it and up to no 40 leaflets had been published supplying information on various points about housing.

He said that this was a very wide movement and every one had to help no matter to what caste, creed, religion, or country he belonged.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 54, Grey Street. The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES.

CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabazar.

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody's every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book- no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:

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For LANDLORDS, FARMERS and LIMITED COMPANIES—will survey lands prospect new schemes and give advice on all technical and economic questions in organization, management and improvement of LANDED ESTATES, Agricultural and Dairy Farms and Sugar concerns.

Indian and Foreign training and fifteen years practical experience.

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THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR
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BOMBAY 2.

ASTHMOL

The Specific for Asthama, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.

We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.

According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasms of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.

The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which sooths the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrhal of the Lungs.

We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.

Price per bottle Rs. 1/6.
Could be had of all Chemists or the
SOLE AGENTS:
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.
9, Bank Street, Fort.

WALFORD
AND
COMPANY
MOTOR TRASPORT.
BOMBAY BRANCH
opening shortly.
7, Council House Street, Calcutta; also Nagpur, Jubbulpur, London and Paris

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES.

Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined Trunks for the Colonies, Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdalls, Linen, Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 33 per cent.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUNK ASSOCIATION.
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TURKO ROMAN BATHS
OF INDIA LIMITED.
9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
303, HORNBY, ROAD, FORT, 2nd Floor.

THE PEARL LOTTERY.

BOMBAY'S LAST GRIP FOR LUCK.

KALYAN MAN GETS THE COVETED NECKLACE.

For almost three months since the Children's Welfare Exhibition opened, Bombay and its districts, and even distant parts of India and Burma were afforded aspendid opportunity to snatch up a fortune at the risk of throwing out ten rupees. The risk was slight, but the prospects were bright. Moreover, the investment, blended with a laudable motive on the part of a large proportion of those who readily purchased tickets in the Pearl Lottery, the last gasp of which was witnessed by thousands at the Town Hall last evening.

This unique lottery has contributed no fewer than six lakhs, very nearly twice as much as the Children's Welfare Exhibition itself brought in, and her Excellency Lady Lloyd must be congratulated on the happy result of her untiring efforts to promote the interests of a praiseworthy object.

The Town Hall yesterday was, indeed a picturesque and interesting scene. Thousands who could not afford eight annas to get in, waited patiently outside to hear the results of the drawing, from their more fortunate friends. The Hall itself was filled to a seat, and as H. E. Lady Llody entered, she received an ovation. Business, immediately followed Her Excellency's accension to the platform where a small army of distinguished ladies and gentlemen was already seated. In token of love, tiny Miss Mitha Dadiba Pocha, presented Her Excellency with a lovely bouquet of flowers, and Lady Lloyd acknowledged that love with a kiss.

A FAIR AND SQUARE DRAWING.

The proceedings opened with a speech by Lady Lloyd which gave complete details of the lottery, and then the process of drawing began. It was admittedly a fair and square drawing. It continued for about half an hour, and to demonstrate its Caesar's wife's quality, Mr. Chrystal at the end, showered nearly six lakhs of card-board discs on to the floor from the prize-exhausted barrel. Lady Lloyd left the Town Hall amid deafening applause.

METHOD OF DRAWING.

A large barrel on the platform contained card board discs equal in number to the tickets sold and each disc bore a number corresponding to the number on a ticket. In the smaller box were thirty-five cards numbered 1, 2, 3, up to 35 representing the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., prizes up to the 25th prize. A disc and a card were drawn simultaneously from the barrel and the box by two blind boys who had kindly been allowed to assist in the drawing by the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. Each disc and card so drawn together were paired, and the number on the disc was declared the Winning Number of the Prize represented by the number on the card.

The prizes consisted of several pearl necklaces and lots of pearls (assorted) for the earings, rings, pins and studs. The first prize was worth about Rs. 85.000; the second, worth about Rs. 38.000; and the third, worth about Rs. 18,000.

Mr. Ismail Sumsudin Dossa of Kalyan drew the first prize valued Rs. 85,000, and the declaration of the result was loudly cheered in a spirit of generosity by those present even though they themselves had missed the coveted prize.

H. E. LADY LOYD'S SPEECH.

H. E. Lady Lloyd, addressing the assembly, said:—

Ladies and gentleman, this interesting occasion is one to which many of us have been looking forward for some weeks past with a certain measure of curiosity and perhaps in some cases, of impatience. Representing us it does the final stage of a great and most successful effort in a cause which I have very keenly at heart, it is an occasion which fills me with feelings of the greatest possible gratification—a gratification which will, I think, be shared by all my hearers when I tell them that the sum realised by the great Children's Welfare Necklace Fund, including sale of tickets and cash donations, amounts to well over, six lakhs of rupees net.—(cheers): in addition to the sum of nearly three and a half lakhs cleared by the Children's Welfare Exhibition, making a grand total of nearly nine and a half lakhs—(cheers—for the benefit of the welfare work. Both these results are magnificent and far exceed our original hopes; but I want for the moment to speak only of the splendid amount realised by the pearl collection and to try, as best I may, to express my personal gratitude to the public for the way in which they have responded to my appeal. I know, quite well that such figures as these could never have been reached but for the fact brought home to every ticket-holder in the Presidency, that in giving his Re. 10 he was contributing towards a great organised effort for the health and happiness of the children, an object which made a direct claim on his sympathy as well as on his sense of duty. It is this universal spirit of an eager and generous desire to help which has throughout characterised everybody concerned with the Children's Welfare Necklace Fund, and I must take this opportunity of thanking, however briefly, those devoted and indefatigable workers to whose admirable efforts our great success is due—inadequate as such thanks must always be.

I would first mention Lady Hepper, whose unwearied efforts in collecting funds and subscriptions inspite of all the early discouragements inseparable from so novel an enterprise, were beyond all praise; Mr. Chrystal, whose genius and industry have carried the organisation, both of the collections of the Fund and of the distribution of tickets, to such a triumphal conclusion; Mr. all whose services were made available by the generous courtesy of the G. I. P. Railway and whose voluntary labour and keen interest have been quite invaluable; Lady Jehangir, Lady Tata and all others who worked with and for the Pearl Committee.

Then I would most heartily thank the Press of the Bombay Presidency, whose kindness and courtesy in giving publicity to the movement and in rendering every possible assistance have been remarkable throughout, the Currency Office for the courtesy in allowing the pearls to be displayed on their premises and for their zeal and success in selling tickets; all the banks of the Presidency, for their services in the same direction and most specially the Bank of Bombay, whose splendid efforts resulted in the sale of Rs. 72,000 worth of tickets; the Cinemas for their kind help in advertising the campaign; the Collectors of various districts in the Presidency who materially assisted by disposing of tickets—in the Thana District alone Rs. 15,000 worth were sold; and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria, the Hon. auditors, who have undertaken the preparation and auditing of the somewhat complicated accounts both of the Welfare Exhibition and of the Pearl Necklace Fund, absolutely without remuneration of any kind; last but not least I must thank those generous and numerous subscribers, from the Indian Princes and the great pearl merchants down to the humblest anonymous donor, who each in their measure have given all they could to make the great experiment the tangible reality and the unrivalled success which it actually is to-day.

Time presses and we have much important business before us, so I will delay no longer in coming to the immediate purpose for which we are here this afternoon, namely, the drawing of the 35 winning numbers in the Pearl Lottery. You have all read the brief leaflets describing the actual method of the drawing, so I will not repeat this information. I wish to make it quite clear, however, that the extremely careful handling of the numbers as they were placed in the large barrel has ensured an absolute certainty that it contains one disc for every ticket sold. No ticket holder need, therefore, entertain the slightest fear that his particular disc is not in the barrel and does not stand a perfectly equal chance with every other disc of being one of the numbers drawn. Each winning number will further be carefully checked with its corresponding counterfoil before the whole audience in this hall.

I am requested to state that holders of winning numbers should communicate by letter with Mr. Chrystal, York Buildings, Hornby Road, asking for an appointment with him in prices to receive their prizes. They should then proceed to his office at the time stated taking with them their lottery tickets. I will now ask four gentlemen from among the audience to come upon to the platform in order to act as Hon. Scrutineers of the drawing of the tickets.

THE LUCKY WINNERS.

The drawing was then proceeded with, and the following were declared prize-winners:—

Prize Number.	Name of winner.
1—47452	Ismail Shamsudin Dosa (Kalyan).
2— 7229	Bai Baiji C. M. Chhoi (Bombay).
3— 2136	Mr. Motilal Kalidas Javeri (Bombay).
4—74962	Mr. Abdulhusain (Bombay).
5—60173	Mr. Khoobchand Chabildas (Sind).
6—61313	Mr. H. V. Migley (Kirkee).
7—74974	Madan Linha Wesman (Bombay)
8—39717	Miss N. James (Calcutta).
9—4274	Mr. H. Willows (Madras).
10—32076	Mr. Govindji Vasanji (Bombay)
11—27590	Mr. R. H. Gahagan (Bombay).
12—24161	Mr. Sitaram Apajirao (Solapur).
13—72647	Mr. L. Hongsyan (Burma'.
14—52217	Mr. Sorab J. Irani (Quetta).
15—56122	Mrs. B. N. Desai (Surat).
16—52804	Mr. J. M. Collett (Jubbulpur).
17— 6028	Miss Megi D'Mellow (Bombay).
18—27197	Capt. Vansitart (Bombay).
19—26383	Mr Vora Nandlal Valabhdas (Rajkote).
20—64058	Mr. Mahadev N Nerkar (Boisar).
21—48297	Mr H M Cassim (Calcutta(.
22—71135	Bai Babubai Nagardas (Bombay).
23—32064	Mr. Gangadhar Girdhar (Bombay)
24—56354	Messrs Mahomedalo Aladin (Bombay).
25—29631	Mr. Percy Jeddo (Bombay).
26— 4392	Mr. P. Lory (Poona).
27—29316	Mr. R. H. A. Jumna (Bombay).
28—53113	Mr. Vishnu L. Gangal (Kolaba).
29— 1731	Mr. Tribhovandas Chaturbhuj (Bombay).
30—35923	Mr. Cursetji J. Gazdar (Quetta,
31—12069	Mrs. James Carter (Bombay)&
32—40218	Mrs. R. S. Farnai (Saifabad).
33—62608	Mrs. Hartley (Calcutta).
34—51275	Sir P. D. Pattani (Bhavnagar).
35—62912	Mr. J. N Das (Assam .

HER EXCELLENCY THANKED.

After the drawin was over, the Hon. Mr Froom, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency, said his Excellency Sir George Lloyd when he presided over the Town Hall Meeting last month told them that he would have come a very much longer journey to be with them. His Excellency's thoughtfulness and consideration was only rivalled by H. E. Lady Lloyd who had come down all the way from Mahabaleshwar to preside at the function there that afternoon. The keen and womanly interest taken by her Excellency in the movement to promote the welfare of women and children was well-known. It would suffice to say that but for the great sympathy, energy and encouragement shown by her Excellency, the funds of the Shildren's Welfare ovement would not be where they were to-day. They were grateful to her for her gracious presence there and keenly appreciated her complete disregard for herself in coming all the way from Mahabaleshwar in this hot weather to put the crowning touch to that day's function by presiding there.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation and the proceedings terminated.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

FROM 1ST JAN. TO 15TH MAY 1920.

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
To Amount of donation received	... ...	1,44,367	2	9
Amount collected by Ladies of Rose Garden	...	85,141	0	0
Amount collected by Mrs. Ackworth	... ...	3,000	8	0
Amount collected by Mr. Wing	... ...	250	0	0
Total	...	2,32,758	10	9

ROSE GARDEN.

Lady Strangman:—Sale proceeds from Stalls	...	3,202	1	0
Motor Raffle	... ...	10,000	0	0
Donations	... ...	68,931	0	0
Total	... ...	82,133	1	0
Mrs. Judah Sale proceeds from Stalls	... ...	923	8	0
Motor Raffle	... ...	9,160	0	0
Donations	... ...	2,923	0	0
Total	...	13,006	8	0
Ladies Commercial Gymkhana:—Sale proceeds from Stalls	... ...	6,234	4	0
Donations	... ...	2,211	0	0
Total	... ...	8,445	4	0
Mrs. Pratt:—Donations	...	2,575	0	0
Sale proceeds from Stalls	...	2,512	4	0
Total	... ...	5,087	4	0
Mrs. Dowding:—Donations	...	2,121	0	6
Sale proceeds from stalls	...	1,129	0	0
Total	... ...	3,250	0	0
Mrs. F. A. Vakil:—Donations	...	4,221	0	0
Sale proceeds from stalls	...	1,875	9	0
Total	... ...	6,096	9	0
Mrs. J. B. Petit:—Sale proceeds from Stalls	...	2,829	10	6
Mrs. Williamson and Miss Watson:—Donation	...	090	4	0
Sale proceeds from Stalls	...	2,105	12	0
Total	... ...	3,015	0	0
Mrs. Martin:—Donations	...	1,250	0	0
Lady Aitkien (no details)	...	4,611	0	0
Mrs. Kemp	... ...	289	12	0
Mrs. Talevarkhan:—Proceeds of Children Ballet	...	4,718	11	0
Total	... ...	1,34,732	11	6
Less Amount of donations transferred to Subscription a/c.	... ...	85,141	0	0
	... ...	49,591	11	6
Add: Rose Garden Gate Money	... ...	1,802	3	0
Total	... ...	51,393	14	6

REFRESHMENTS.

Received from Mrs. Chambers	... ...	1,375	12	0
Received from Mr. A. Forbes Smith	...	1,500	0	0
Received from Messrs. Govindji Vussonji	...	838	3	0
Total	... ...	3,713	15	0

SIDE SHOWS.

Amount collected by Mr. F. P. Wiggin	...	35,700	0	0
Less: Amount of donation transferred to subscription	... ...	250	0	0
	... ...	35,450	0	0
Cash from Mr. J. H. Bradlough	... ...	356	4	0
Total	... ...	35,806	4	0

PLAYS AND VARIETIES.

Received from Mrs. Curtis	...	2,088	0	0
Indian Concert	... ...	5,000	0	0
Total	... ...	7,088	0	0

BALL ACCOUNT.

Amount collected by Mrs. Ackworth	... ...	13,434	9	2
Less: Donations collected transferred to Subscription	... ...	3,000	8	0
Total	... ...	10,434	1	2

SUNDRY RECEIPTS.

Educational	... ...	683	3	0
Day and season Tickets and sale of programme	...	31,403	6	0
Aeroplane Raffle	... ...	640	0	0
Capt. Caroll Flying exhibits	... ...	1,407	10	8
Medical	... ...	200	0	0
Interest on current acount upto 31-3-20	... ...	1,188	7	0
Total	... ...	35,522	10	8
Grant total	...	3,76,717	8	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

ROSE GARDEN.

Amount paid by Mrs. Martin	... ...	933	4	0

MEDICAL SECTION.

Amount paid to Lt.-Col. Carter travelling expenses Railway freight, etc.,	... ...	5,553	4	0

BABY SHOW.

Paid to Dr. Dossibai Dadabhoy for prizes	... ...	700	0	0

PLAYS AND VARIETIES.

Amount paid on account of erecting platform dresses etc.,	... ...	381	14	0

SUNDRY EXPENSES.

Amount paid as under:— Necessary constructional alterations, hire of furniture, erection of Shamiahas, renovations, cleaning, etc.,	... ...	19,193	14	5
Lighting and Electrical works	... ...	6,054	12	4
Advertisement and publicity	... ...	5,107	1	0
Salaries and Wages	...	1,488	0	0
Stationery and Printing	...	256	5	0
Insurance on Pearls	...	200	0	0
Band	... ...	520	0	0
General charges including postage, etc.,	...	441	10	9
Total	...	35,271	11	6

CASH AND OTHER BALANCES.

Cash in hand and at Bank	...	3,35,877	6	7
Grand total	...	3,76,717	8	1

GRAND STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts:—Amount of Cash received as per Statement	... ...	92,091	2	0
Cash received from H. H. the Maharaja of Kolahpur to purchase pearls	...	5,000	0	0
Cash received from Mr. Sangidas Jasiram for one pearl necklace	... ...	16,830	0	0
Received interest on current account	... ...	194	5	0
PEARL LOTTERY.				
Amount of cash received on account of Lottery tickets sold	...	5,90,870	0	0
Total	... ...	7,04,985	7	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Cash paid to Rosenthal Freres and Co., for pearls purchased	... ...	32,703	0	0
Paid for 6 pearls purchased on account of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolahpur	... ...	4,960	0	0
Paid for pearls purchased to Mr. Shantidas Ashkaran	... ...	37,250	0	0
Paid for one pearl necklace purchased on account of Mr. Sangidas Jesiram	...	16,830	0	0
Paid for printing posters, Stationery etc.,	...	1,502	6	0
Exchange and Commission charged by Banks	...	144	8	0
CASH AND OTHER BALANCES.				
Cash in hand and at Bank	... ...	6,11,655	9	0
Total	... ...	7,04,985	7	0

KANARA CONFERENCE.

Anent Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's contradiction of a statement made by our correspondent, who returned from Kanara yesterday, the latter says:—

Permit me to point out that the impression left on the minds of some of those who were present is that Sir Narayan began reading his address in English when he was interrupted by shouts from different parts of the pandal with the words "Kanarese", "Marathi," "English" and so on. Sir Narayan says it is not so. Be it so.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

* * * * *

A Calcutta message of May 19 says:—Before the District Magistrate of Alipore to-day, Fethro, foreman in charge of the shell shop Cossipore. Mr. Watson foreman in charge of the Shell Shop Ichapur factory and Brewin. late foreman in charge of the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a shaping machine belonging to Government. The trial is proceeding.

The transport H. M. S. Northbrook which arrived in Madras from Rangoon on Wednesday with a number of Turkish prisoners picked up some more prisoners who were brought from Ahmednagar and Bellary in special trains and left for Basra on the 16th. There were altogether 700 prisoners including officers. One of the latter died of heart failure and his body was taken in procession by the Moslims of Madras to the Moslem cemetery.

* * * * * *

A Rangoon message says:—

Major Thom M. C. formerly of the Flying Corps on his recent visit to Putao District where he made a survey for a proposed aerial route, was accompanied by his wife, a lady doctor, who is the first European lady to go so far into the interior, Lady Cuffe wife of Sir Otway Cuffe Burma P. W. D. having only gone 180 miles short of Fort Hertg. Extremes in medicine met at Tungpai village on their return journey when Dr. Thom treated a Kachin woman for erysipelas While outside the hut a local medical man propitiated the Nats by sacrificing a fig. four fowls, and a three months old puppy. The next day the patient showed signs of recovery. An armed escort accompanied the party throughout the journey from Uyitkyna to Fort Hertg route being through the sub-Himalayan country completely devoid of supplies and all provisions had to be carried on mules.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Gallanti who has been in Rangoon for some months has left for Italy in view of Capt. Ranza's decision to abandon the flight. He will resume his duties as professor at Bologne University. The two N. C. O's. of the Italian air force who have been in Rangoon accompany Lieut Gallanti.

The European Association has represented to the Government of India that the present scale of pay of European and Indian officers of the Imperial Police Service is quite inadequate and insufficient to attract suitable candidates of either class. The Association recommends that European officers should be granted an overseas allowance of Rs. 260 per mensem in addition to their present pay and that Indian officers should receive the same pay at present drawn by Europeans.

LAY-OUT OF THE KINGSWAY.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

A special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday morning at Dadar, outside the Kohinoor Mills, when consideration was given to a letter from the Estate Agent, regarding the lay-out of Kingsway, at Dadar.

In his letter the Estate Agent invited the Board's reference to the Trustees' resolution regarding the alteration in the lay-out of the Kingsway and requested that as there were various matters which could not be dealt with until a decision had been come to the Board might be asked to decide the matter as soon as possible.

The Trust Engineer reporting on the subject stated that he was of the opinion that the Board were undoubtedly correct in the opinion which they expressed in Trustees' Resolution No. 12 of the 7th January, 1919, when they adopted the report of the Land Committee, dated the 6th December, 1918. Unfortunately, up to the present, the specimen piece of Kingsway had not been completed owing to the fact that when he returned he found that the Board were very anxious that the work of opening out the roads throughout the estate in order to give access to plots, already leased or about to be leased, should be given preference to all other work and as the supply of material did not come forward sufficiently quickly to carry on the two works simultaneously, he concentrated on the work of opening out the estate in preference to doing this piece of main road. The work, however, was in progress and would shortly be sufficiently completed to give an idea of what it would eventually be. In the meantime, he thought the Board would be perfectly safe in passing a resolution to the effect that the Kingsway should be made 158 feet wide leaving the question of the apportionment of the extra to the middle footpaths or to the widening of the roadways for future settlement. Personally he would recommend that even a greater proportion should be thrown into the central footpaths.

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN.

(c) The Chairman, endorsed that the width of Kingsway in Schemes Nos. 5 and 6, as originally proposed and sanctioned the lay-out was as follows:—

(a) Two feet side footpaths 30 feet; (b) two 32 feet carriage ways 64 feet; (c) Central track (with trams) 56 feet. In Trustees' Resolution No. 240 of 21st September, 1915, the following alterations were sanctioned:—

(a) Two 15 feet side footpaths 30 feet; (b) two 38 feet carriages ways 76 feet; (c) Central track (with trams) 38 feet.

In February, 1918, Mr. Hatch wrote strongly recommending a re-consideration of the matter on the grounds that the central track was too narrow and the carriageways too wide His suggestions were referred to the Land Committee who recommended as follows:—

(a) Two 18 feet side footpaths, 36 feet; (b) two 32 feet carriageways 64 feet; (c) central track (with trams) 48 feet

The Board on 7th January, 1919, directed that the section of Kingsway from King's Circle to the 60 feet, road next south of it should be adopted for demonstration.

The section had not been completed for reasons given by the Engineer, but a 37 feet carriage way had been constructed and there were sufficient specimens of the several recommendations to be found between the King's Circle and the junction of Kingsway and Dadar Road. The portion opposite the Kohinoor Mill called for special notice, as the difference between a narrower and a wider central track was apparent. The Land Comittee in their report stated that "in the central 38 feet reservation the present spaces by the side of the tram lines encumbered as they are by trees and poles are too narrow to be of any practical use to pedestrians." He would go further and say they were positively dangerous. His suggestion was that a central track 50 feet wide was essential if the track was to be of any practical use, and if people were to be encouraged to use it. The lay-out could then be:—

(a) Two 18 feet side footpaths 36 feet; (b) two 36 feet carriage ways 72 feet; (c) Central track (with trams) 50 feet.

Total 158 feet.

It had been suggested that this question might be taken up at once and finally settled, so that the tenants might be placed in possession, and the application of the Tramway Company to extend their lines to King's Circle, and other more or less urgent ancillary matters might be settled without further delay. If the width 32 feet originally sanctioned was to be varried, it would be advisable to obtain the approval of the Corporation before finally sanctioning the variation.

The Board agreed to the notes by the Chairman.

MR. J. A. GUIDER.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

The following resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council takes the occasion of the departure on leave, prior to retirement, of Mr. James Adolphus Guider, C.I.E., to express the high appreciation of the Government of Bombay of the many important services which Mr. Guider has rendered to the State. Mr. Guider has, by assiduous devotion to duty and by brilliant detective ability, risen from the subordinate ranks to one of the highest posts in the Police Service of the Presidency and his career has at each stage been marked by the same powers of retaining in co-ordination massess of detail, of insight into and influence over the minds of the criminal classes and of rapid deduction."

The final forecast of wheat crop of Bengal for 1919-20 shows that the total area sown is estimated at 116,000 acres against 114,600 acres before, and the total yield for Burma is estimated at 283,000 tons against 21,800 tons in the preceding year.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

First Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All-India Maratha Conference, Depressed Class Mission compounds, near Parel, Terminus, 8-30 p.m., Mr. Khaserao Jadas to preside.

SATURDAY, May 22.

S. S. Mandala with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Garden Party, Govt. House, Mahableshwar 5 p.m.

Second Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All India Maratha Conference, 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 23,

Third Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All-India Maratha Conference 8-30 p.m.

The Young Zorastrian Cricket Club Jubilee Celebration, Allbless Bag.

MONDAY, May 24.

Empire Day, Bank Holiday.

The Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

the London New York cross rate on the 19th instant was 381}.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Wednesday the 26th May 1920.

The rates will be announced in due course.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 20th May 1920.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £52,641,000, Elsewhere £69,638,000, Total £122,279,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £436,000, Elsewhere £564,000 ,Total £1,000,000.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr I. Nathan will give his second lecture on "Judaism" at the hall of the Bombay Zionist Association, 4th Peerkhan Street, on Saturday 22nd May 1920 at 5-30 p.m.

KURLA READING ROOM.

The first anniversary of the Kurla Reading Room will be celebrated at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 23rd instant on the Bombay Municipal grounds beyond the railway station. Prof. P. D. Gune will preside.

EMPIRE DAY.

With a view to celebrate Empire Day a general gathering of Hindus will be held at Javer Baug, Kalkadevi Road, on Monday the 24th instant, between 9 and 10 a.m. when there will be a Hari Kirtan and prayers will be offered for the prosperity of the British Empire.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

One hundred and twenty-four leaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday as against 233 on the corresponding day of last year and 114 on that of 1918 one attack and 1 death from plague, 2 attacks from smallpox and 6 attacks and 2 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

FOR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent, Eastern, Extension Telegraph Co. Ltd., Madras notifies the following delays on Cablegrams:—

India to Australia full rate 85 hrs., deferred 105 hrs.

Australia to India full rate 62 hrs. deferred 64 hrs.

MARATHA CONFERENCE.

The third session of the All-India Maratha Conference will take place under the presidency of Mr. Khaserao Jadhav of Baroda to-day, to-morrow and the day after to-morrow at 8-30 p.m. in the compounds of the Depressed Class Mission near Parel terminus, Poibawdi. The nearest Railway Stations are Elphinstone Road and Parel. The Tramway Company has been requested to offer Special facilities. The delegate camp will be at Sethna House, Waribunder Road, near Mazgaon station.

PEER ARRESTED AS SPY

"I was arrested in the South during the war as a German spy by a constable from an adjacent district," said Lord Farrer in Mail Week at a meeting of the Committee of the House of Lords, which is considering the Edinburgh Extension Bill.

SURPRISE FOR DINNER PARTY

An Aldershot hotel proprietor invited a party to dinner on the return from the races, but on entering the dining hall of the hotel found that the entire collation had been consumed, and that all the cutlery, glass, silver, and table-cover had been stolen, says a London paper of April 27.

Orders of the Secretary of State have been received on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding women's educational services in India and the proposals of the Government of India thereupon.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, May 21, 1920.

NEED OF RESTRAINT.

We published yesterday an account from a Karachi correspondent detailing instances of official high-handedness against respectable persons apparently for the crime of being devotees of the Khilafat cause. Mr. Shaukat Ali sends us the following which brings into relief the character of the policy of repression followed by local officialdom in Sind:

"Another respectable Zemindar, Mohamed Hayat Khan, a Sardar of his tribe, who had taken part in a Khilafat meeting, was sent for by Mr. Smyth, who shut him up in the office of Began, slashing him with the whip. Hearing his cries, the District Superintendent of Police and Mr. Smyth's peons, who were sitting outside, also entered the office, laid him down, beat him very severely, and turned him out.

"The poor-man went away after being severely beaten. To-day, on 10th May, Saiyed Hosainshah, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has gone after him with a posse of fifteen or twenty police constables."

Mr. Shaukat Ali says he has received the communication from a reliable source. There is little reason to doubt the accuracy of the account. In the first place, the incident is reported to have taken place in Sind whose administration a very high-placed official of this Presidency not long ago characterised as medieval and whose record in regard to the attitude towards the Khilafat movement has been notoriously unsympathetic and obstructive. In the second place, though we recognise that the action of Mr. Smyth may be an isolated one, we have no illusion that the Punjab tragedy has been a lesson to petty-minded bureaucrats like Mr. Smyth; for the root-cause of the Punjab excesses must be referred to the bureaucratic system of administration which remains unchanged and under which the people have practically no voice just in that activity of State—the maintenance of law and order—where the control of their representatives should be undisputed. Lastly there is the resolution of the Larkhana District Khilafat Conference which viewed "with resentment, contempt and restlessness the illegal and improper attitude adopted by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier (Mr. Smythe) towards the Khilafat workers." The Conference has asked Government to take immediate steps to check "this persecution." We earnestly hope Sir George Lloyd will lose no time in bringing home to the Sind officials the folly of losing their heads.

Apart from the inherent madness of such a repressive policy, there is an all-important consideration which Government as well as the people have to bear in mind. The Viceroy in his message to Moslems has declared that this is the hour of trial. It is, in many ways, the hour of trial more for the Government than for Moslems. We have urged on the Moslems the necessity of calm deliberation before they decide upon a course of action that will enable them to rise successfully to the call of the hour. We cannot too often and too strongly emphasise this consideration. There is a corresponding duty which Government owe to the country, of seeing that in no single part of it any official loses his head. They would realise this if they understood the reality of the situation. What is the most prominent fact of the situation? It is that Moslems of India, in common with their co-religionists all the world over, are sore in their hearts as never in their history they had been. In fact, no people in history were ever put to a more painful ordeal. Whatever the view that may be taken of the wisdom of the non-cooperation movement, this paramount fact must primarily determine the attitude of the Government as well as the public towards Indian Moslems. Nor is there any doubt that the Moslems are fully justified in their sorrow. The proposed Turkish Treaty is as unrighteous as it is menacing to the self-respect and peace of the East, because the "Peace-makers" prompted by an economic Imperialism of the most sordid aggressiveness, have, with brutal frankness, ridden roughshod over all considerations of justice, right and nationality, not to speak of the deepest of all human sentiments—religion. Where is the honest and right-thinking man who will not be grieved at this negation of the purpose for which the war was fought? Who, but those who are dead to all feelings of honour and humanity, will grudge an abundant measure of sympathy and forbearance to Moslems? They are suffering now as few of us are ever called upon to suffer. It would be both mad and cruel to superimpose on that suffering the persecution of unwarranted and futile coercion. We trust Sir George Lloyd will take prompt and reassuring action which will help all those who are anxious to secure the revisoin of the Treaty by all constitutional means that are available.

We are convinced that the Treaty cannot stand. It cannot stand because it is unrighteous and unjust. As Mr. Syud says, it will fall by the weight of its own rapacious injustice and will be repudiated by all right-thinking people interested in the welfare of humanity and the future peace of the world. It is, therefore, that we cannot too emphatically and earnestly urge the supreme need of restraint on the part both of the Government and the people. Government will be committing a blunder of the first magnitude if they base their action on the assumption that the Peace Treaty is the last word on the Turkish settlement. And Moslems, by following the counsel of despair will be doing no less. Let them, in the words of the great Indian poet, Ghalib, remember that "*Kaf-ai-afsos malna tajdid-ai-tamanna hai*"—the wringing of the hands in sorrow is the (sign of) renewal of hope. The first shock of the terrible announcement of the Treaty has come and passed. Let them not nourish the sorrow or yield to it. Let them be up and doing and not rest till by all constitutional pressure they undo the wrong which has lacerated their hearts.

WORSE DAYS FOR IRELAND.

When Sir Neville Macready was sent to Ireland, it was whispered that he had with him a great policy for the pacification of Ireland. Lord French flitted across the channel; the Cabinet met; Sir Hamar Greenwood gave newspaper interviews describing himself as a friend of Ireland; and the whisper about the new policy grew into a flourish of conjectures. Some opined that Martial Law would be vigorously applied; others imagined that the Covenanters would be provoked into fighting another Boyne; still others suggested that objectionable areas would be subjected to an administrative boycott apparently a variety of blockade to re-establish the Conquest. The mysterious policy has passed the stage of incubation and the outcome is something which is familiar in the history of Ireland. Broadly Government intend pouring vast numbers of troops in Ireland and getting the country under the control of the Army of Occupation. It is nothing novel and nothing reassuring. Apart from the mission of restoring order for which these troops are sent, have the Government any other object to accomplish? The Lord Chancellor in his speech in the House of Lords has declared that it is intended "to employ the whole available resources of Britain to restore law and order, and to render wholly impossible the campaign for secession at present in progress"; so that besides the interest of order, the Coalition Government hope to secure the forces of the Crown to play for the political object of "Unionism." Further, it is announced that the forces of the Crown are as deeply committed to carrying to success the Government's purpose in Ireland "as they were to carrying out our purpose in the late war." The threat is ill-conceived and the parallel is michievous. Whatever may be the remedy for the peace of Ireland, the method of suppressing the aspirations of the Irish—it does not matter if they are called "illegitimate" aspirations—by the use of physical force, would be violent, vain and deceitful in the end. The concessions with which this drastic threat of war are coupled, are likely to fade in the process of campaiging in the land. Offenders are no more to be imprisoned without trial and vexations Dora restrictions are to be minimised, but the favour would be nothing against the discharge of armed forces with military license to subjugate those who are believed to be perpetrators of violence. The process involves merely the reinforcing of the army as against the mitigation of war-time restrictions and the ordinary citizen must, in practice, be more subject to coercion than hitherto. The replacement of the baton with the machine-gun, is certainly neither new nor efficacious as a policy for Ireland.

The Irish are frankly sick of British rule, despite the convention that it confers happiness and prosperity and that the recipients of the boon ought loyally to express gratitude and be silent. The average Britisher, not knowing the irksome incidents of political subjection, rubs his eyes at the spectacle of discontent and thinks the Irish to be nationally diseased with some form of chronic rebelliousness. The Irish have their own story against Britain, but the paramount fact of the situation is the spirit of incompatibility between the two nations. As against the demand of Ireland for freedom, the British position is that a single defensive system should not be imperilled. The plea that in "risking a republic," Britain could count on the need of a special zone of protection as put forward by Ireland herself, is met with the contention that Irish feeling is so implacably hostile that no risk should be taken. In the talk of Irish anarchy, we are liable to miss the existence of purpose and method in the Irish people; for their aim is gradually to foster institutions to replace the existing system of Government. They, no doubt, strike at the agency of the British Government, but their aim is not mad destruction. They are gradually building up a system of rule by consent. Though the methods are unauthorised, they have the means of administering justice through special courts of their own before which cases are instituted and by which awards are carried out. They are trying to solve agragrian problems, again by unauthorised methods. By the opposition of transport workers in the process of exporting goods the Irish endeavour to have some economic control for the reduction of prices. These features make it clear that pure sabotage is not at the bottom of the Irish chaos. There is method in the madness.

In the deadlock between Government and people, there are excesses and crimes freely committed. Where Sinn Feiners have burnt 150 police-barracks, the agents of Castle Government have carried out 20,000 house-searches mostly with the zeal and insolence inevitable in military raids. The scene is one of violence and ruthlessness all round, and chaos is increased a hundred-fold every week. The "Nation" writes: "We have a fairly vivid recollection of Prussian rule in Alsace and Posen, and of Austrian rule in Bohemia before the war. In none of these three cases was the oppression and repression comparable to ours in Ireland; nor was the resistance of the subject people in any degree so unanimous or determined." The judgment may be right or wrong, but there it is. The British Parliament is engaged in providing peace with Home Rule, and Dublin Castle is reinforced with indefinite supply of troops. The proceedings must be wasteful and tiresome, for none of them meet the needs of Ireland. The solution is beyond the reach of narrow statesmanship, because as the grip of iron rule is relaxed, the old forces must reappear again. The rule of a people against their will is a terribly wasteful undertaking and there is no risk too great for the restoration of British credit. Britain has no doubt her sense of rooted difficulties, but the threat of the Lord Chancellor to use troops in the spirit of the recent war is perhaps not helpful for the pacification of Ireland. In the late war all members of the Empire and all freedom-loving nations staked their all for victory. Not much goodwill in the crusading spirit will be gathered against Ireland after the war.

THE KALLAR-RAID.

The report of the police raid on Kallar vilages in he Madura district of the Madras Presidency which the "Hindu" publishes from its special correspondent and which we reprint to-day, reads more like a description of a German raid on a Belgian village than the narrative of an episode in peaceful Indian villages enjoying the blessings of British rule. It will be recalled that a few months ago the Madura police in attempting to arrest some members of a so-called criminal tribe in these villages, encountered some resistance and resorted to firing, with the consequence that over a dozen members of the tribe were killed. That the police of the district should have resorted once again to the rough and ready methods which had once ended so tragically speaks volumes for the value they set on human life and human rights. Apparently, instead of being reprimanded for their "frightfulness" on the previous occasion they were patted on the back for their smart work and no wonder they sought to earn fresh laurels. The "Hindu" correspondent's report, if the facts are as stated, contains ample evidence of the systematic way in which the police have proceeded in the destruction of the villages. They seem to have cared as much to know what became of the women and children left behind, as General Dyer cared to know what became of the mangled heap of humanity in Jallianwala Baug when his ammunition ran short. So far as can be gathered, no provocation of any sort appears to have been offered by the members of the tribe to merit the renewed attentions of the police. Even if the police scented any secret preparations for an offensive on the part of the tribe, could not more civilised methods of countering these preparations have been devised than those resorted to by the police? The police depredations on the villages have more the look of the tuft-hunting expeditions of the Maoris of olden days or the raids of the Bosche in the Belgian villages than anything that we can think of. What are the Government of Madras doing?

Notes of the Day.

Unrest in Persia.

Little has been heard of late about the situation in Persia, but the "Times" Teheran correspondent makes it clear that there is considerable discontent and unrest in that country, which the correspondent attributes chiefly to the Bolshevist anti-British propaganda. The correspondent further observes that the unrest is aggravated "by the British Government's reluctance to insist on the immediate establishment of a Parliament and the institution of reforms." Now that Persia, for good or evil, is under the direct tutelage of the British, the reconstitution of the *Mejliss* on thoroughly democratic lines ought not to be a difficult task. Any attempt to keep down Persian nationalist aspirations for the sake of upholding the reactionary elements at the Court of Teheran or the British hold on Persia, must be deprecated. When the *Mejliss* was first constituted in 1907, great hopes were entertained in all progressive political circles that a new era of freedom and constitutional Government would dawn on Persia. But the world knows how the "strangulation of Persia" has been brought about by foreign diplomacy. It remains to be seen how Britain lends a helping hand to Persia to rejuvenate herself. Let us hope the tragedy of Egypt will not be re-enacted in the land of Iran.

Artful Poles.

The Poles are an inventive nation. In the realms of music, philosophy and chemistry, they have made notable contributions, but the new means of disposing of prisoners must, like great inventions, baffle the understanding of most people. According to the Warsaw correspondent of the "Times," the Poles feed war-prisoners like fighting cocks for ten days, giving them every amenity for bathing and shaving and supplying them with tobacco, with, of course, suitable variations from the treatment of fighting cocks which neither bathe nor shave, and, as a rule, never smoke. After these athletic luxuries, they—the prisoners, not the fighting cocks—are released with a loaf of bread and a bag of salt, on the ground (a cunning ground) that they are war-weary and that they will make the finest propagandists; the effect of which process is further seen in their supposed readiness to surrender at the next chance. Reuter, by way of the solution of all doubts, gives the helpful news that the two appurtenances of loading are precious articles in Russia. We were told that Russia was bursting with wheat, a fact which softened a lot of trade-aversion in Britain. However that may be, we are entitled to know wherein the operation of the loaf of bread and the bag of salt begins and ends. Unless they are charmed as articles of consumption, the thirty-thousand prisoners may, craving for their shave and smoke, advance against the Polish legions and contrive to get their ten days of luxury off and on; and incidentally serve as transport for bread and salt in Russia.

Doctors and the Future.

The position of the medical profession under the Constitutional Reforms will undoubtedly be one of greater responsibility than it has hitherto been. Sanitation and Medical Relief have been included among the transferred subjects and to Indian Ministers will be entrusted the task of administering these departments. Some of the problems which will confront the Minister-in-charge, were referred to by Dr. N. H. Choksy in his presidential address at the last annual meeting of the Bombay Medical Union. Dr. Choksy, naturally enough, expressed resentment at the treatment accorded to Indians holding temporary commissions in the I.M.S. Out of 900 Indians holding such commissions, even eight per cent. have not been held fit for permanent commissions after four or five years' service! Dr. Choksy drew attention to the increasing opportunities that will be offered to the medical men to demonstrate their capabilities for the betterment of their country. Rural as well as urban sanitation is still in a very primitive condition in India. Dr. Choksy spoke with horror of the conditions even in a modern city like Bombay. It rests mainly with the indigenous medical profession to evolve better conditions. An active educative propaganda is one of the essential conditions of success in this direction. Medical men have, therefore, on the one hand, to make their own ground securer by demanding that they should be adequately represented on the Service and, on the other, to make full use of the new opportunities for serving their country.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION IN PARIS.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(BY [illegible] ALL.)

When Indian visit England, they still have the feeling that they come to a place where, and to people by whom they will not be regarded as aliens, and yet in the busy throngs of London, how little is anything heeded that affects hundreds of millions of people in India most vitally. Meetings are organised, interviews are arranged, newspapers are approached, and although some success is achieved in these ways, no Indian can help feeling he is almost an alien in the very centre of the Empire, which, in the hour of its need, he is called upon to regard as his own.

Paris—the Asylum.

On the other hand, when we went to Paris, we almost feared that we should be derelicts on that vast sea of social preoccupations, if no longer after a devastating war and its aftermath of terrible economic difficulties, the whirlpool of gaiety. But France seems still to be true to her ancient traditions, and Paris is even to-day, if not the home of lost causes, at least an asylum for every nationality that has a grievance that expects, and not in vain, to find a sympathetic understanding. The Islamic Information Bureau, financed by India, had arranged with marvellous rapidity, for a arranged with marvellous rapidity, for a number of interviews with men and women prominent in public life of Paris, and early in the week that we spent there, some two dozen distinguished Frenchmen, including not a few Frenchwomen, responded to the invitation sent over-night to hear an exposition of the Muslim and Indian point of view.

My colleague, Mr. Syud Hossain and I stated what claims the Mussalmans of India and their fellowcountrymen of other creeds had put forward and explained the mandate of the Delegation and the rational Khilafat and the temporal power that it must retain, defining it the same time the boundaries of the "Island" of Arabia and indicating the binding nature and raison d'etre of the dying anjunction of the Prophet that this land of the Prophets should ever remain in the exclusive wardenship of Mussalmans, the servants of God and the heirs of his Prophets.

Our speeches were interpreted sentence by sentence by two Frenchmen who cordially sympathised with the aims of the Delegation and although this form of speaking is bound to be somewhat boring, we were agreeably surprised to note how quickly French intuition grasped the essentials of our exposition.

France—and Islam.

M. Melia, formerly Chief Secretary of the Algerian Government, and prominently connected with an organisation of French Mussalmans in Algeria and Tunis expounded how France stood with regard to her Muslim population. At the end of this Conference, we were warmly congratulated by those present and it was not until 1 or 2 o'clock that the last of our guests departed.

An appointment had been privately arranged for us with a prominent French official directly connected with M. Millerand, who discussed the whole position with us in an interview lasting for over an hour, during which he took copious notes for submitting to the French Premier, which were submitted to him soon after together with the publications of the Delegation. It was after this that a most courteous letter was received from M. Bargeton, Director of the Asiatic Department the Quai d'Orsai, regarding the Premier's inability to receive us personally and informing us that he was placed, by the orders of M. Millerand, at the disposal of the Delegation to hear all that we had to say in order to communicate it formally to the French Government.

At the Quai d'Orsai.

When, however, we arrived at Quai d'Orsai on the following day, we learnt in the course of our interview with M. Bargeton that, since the matter was of extreme importance, M. Berethy, Joint Directeur of Political and Commercial affairs of the Foreign Ministry was anxious to hear the Delegation himself, and we consequently walked over with M. Bargeton to his Bureau. There, for nearly two hours, the entire situation was discussed in full detail, and we could not help remarking the wide imaginative sympathies of the French people, and their quick intuition. Islam's outlook on life, which it used to take an hour to explain to the most sympathetic of Englishmen, was readily grasped in a few minutes and in a country which in spite of its large Catholic population is perhaps preponderatingly anti-clerical. It did not take us long to justify from our point of view the retention of temporal power by the Commander of the Faithful. Here, certainly, was no talk of Vaticanising the Khalifa.

M. Millerland had already left for San Remo, but we were informed that all we had said would be immediately communicated to him.

We were invited very cordially by M. Bruysens the Deputy for French India, and although Pondicherry and Chandernagore are such microscopic fractions of India, and found that this French politician, who represented them in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, was fully alive to the gravity of the situation in India at the present moment. It was not want of understanding or sympathy that was the trouble here, but the unfortunate position in which France finds herself at the end of this War, in spite of her phenominal sacrifices. However, we soon came to the question of ways and means and as a representative of a part of India, however small, M. Bruysens, enthusiastically promised us every assistance in parliamentary and government circles, and we hope on our return, to discuss matters in full detail with the Parliamentary Committee for Foreign

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"AMAZINGLY UNRIGHTEOUS."

PREMIER'S PLEDGE DISHONOURED,

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN ON TURKISH TREATY.

(Special to "The Chronicle."]
PARIS, May 19.

Writing in "La Republique Francaise," Mr. Syud Hossain characterises the Peace Treaty with Turkey as one of the most amazingly unrighteous documents in all history which, however, must definitely clear the air by removing all possible doubt or misunderstanding regarding the real intentions and motives of the Great Powers towards the future of the Ottoman Empire and also of the Islamic World. He says: "No, more ruthless and cynical instrument could have been devised for the emasculation of a great Empire, deliberate degradation of its people and unbridled exploitation of its territories."

Referring to M. Millerand's description of the Treaty as "just", he characterises it as a monstruous perversion of language. Dealing with the Muslim position, Mr. Syud Hossain says, "The Big Three have flouted the religious requirements of the Muslim world by seeking to reduce the Khalifa to a position of an ignominous figurehead and compelling him to abdicate his own inalianable wardenship of the Holy Places and by giving one another the mandates for Syria, and Mesopotamia, which means the inauguration of Christian domination over the Holy Land of Islam. He points out "Mr. Lloyd George's solemn pledge of January 5, 1918 has been dishonoured and the extensive territories, both in Thrace and Asia Minor "predominantly Turkish in race and Muslim by religion," have been proposed to be transferred to the Greek Sovereignty."

Mr. Syud Hossain concludes with the declaration that the Muslim conscience can never become reconciled to the Treaty, which will fall by the weight of its own rapacious injustice and suggests its repudiation by all right-thinking people interested in the welfare of humanity and the future peace of the world.

THE MESSAGE TO SULTAN.

AN ALLEGATION REFUTED.

SPECIAL OF THE "CHRONICLE."
PARIS, May 19.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation, replying to an attack published in the London "Daily Telegraph" on the telegram sent by them to the Sultan on the 11th instant strongly repudiate the suggestion that the message was drawn up with the knowledge of the Turkish representatives in Paris.

Regarding the statement that the Delegation lost no time in communicating their views on the Treaty, they state the telegram was despatched before the Peac terms were made known to the public or even handed over to the Turkish plenipotentiaries. The Delegation affirm that the motive and meaning of the message sent to the Sultan was to remind the Khalif and Allied statesmen, in this hour of grave peril to Islam, of the obligations imposed on the Muslims by their faith. They expressed the hope that the Khalif would do his duty not only by Turkey but by Islam.

In conclusion, the Delegation deny the "Telegraph's" assertion that the Khilafat movement is political in origin and aims or is directed particularly against the British Government. They say essentially their case constitutes a plea for a better understanding between Great Britain and Islam and it is precisely because Muslims feel that an unsatisfactory settlement of the Khilafat question would be equally disastrous to the BritishEmpire and Islam that the Delegation have been exerting themselves utmost to carry out the objects of their mission in Europe.

INFRINGEMENT OF TURKISH ARMISTICE.

NO ALLIED TROOPS IN CAUCASIAN ARMENIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 20.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Churchill stated that the Turks were infringing the Turkish armistice by not withdrawing troops behind the pre-war Russo-Turkish frontier. It would, therefore, be necessary that the Allies should be kept informed of the movements of the Turks towards Persia. There were no Allied troops in Caucasian Armenia.

TURKS' ATTACK ON FRENCH COLUMN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 20.

The "Times learns from Constantinople that it appears that after 61 days' blockade of Urfa the Turks allowed the French garrison of 450 officered by the French to withdraw with honours of war and arms and baggage towards Birijik. Owing to exhaustion of their animals they had not progressed far, when 2,000 Nationalists, Kurds and Arabs attacked them, causing surrender of the column whom the Turks promptly murdered including the wounded, after which the Turkish regulars arriving took charge of the survivors numbering one hundred.

SUCCESSFUL PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS IN SUDAN.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

Cairo.—The Governor-General of the Sudan reports, that the force under Colonel Darwell has successfully concluded in two months the punitive operations against the tribes responsible for the deaths of Major Stigand and Major White in December last. The enemy's main force was completely surprised and did not resist. The principal chief surrendered unconditionally. Large captures were made and no serious opposition was encountered.

ARABS ATTACK TYRE AND SIDON.

POPULATION TAKES REFUGE IN BEIRUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

A Cairo message to "The Times" says that the Arabs have attacked Tyre and Sidon, the populations of which are taking refuge in Beirut. The French have reinforced their troops at Tyre by land and sea from Beirut.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reference to the remarks made by Mr. Azad in his speech at Madanpura you will allow me to state that I did not use the word "idiot" or any other insulting word about Mr. Gandhi, or Mr. Shaukat Ali or any other person as wrongly reported by the "Advocate of India." You will kindly publish this letter and remove the misapprehension and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.
May 20.

We have received from Mr. Koor a lengthy letter explaining his resignation of the Secretaryship of the Central Khilafat Committee. We regret we have to hold it over till to-morrow for pressure on our space.—Ed. "B. C."

TURKISH TOPICS.

SAN REMO "SETTLEMENT."

"The Treaty will be interesting rather as a register of the wishes of the Allies than as a piece of legislation which will be automatically obeyed,' concludes the "Nation" after surveying the existing situation in the Ottoman Empire. The journal states:—"Thrace is in full revolt under Jaffar Pasha, and Anatolia under Mustafa Kamel. The Allies 'recognise' as the Legal Government the shadowy Cabinet under Damiel Ferid in capital. This old favourite of Abdul Hamid represents the anti-popular "White" element which the Allies seem everywhere to favour. The civil war, which has followed from these tactics, seems to go no better than a similar adventure in Russia, for Mustafa Kamel wins victories over the "White" pro-Ally General Anzavour Pasha. The Nationalist Chief, arguing that the Sultan is in duress, has found a prince of the House of Othman to represent him and a peculiarly sacred Sheikh-ul-Islam in the person of the head of the Senoussi."

The trinity of Allies' Premiers have projected their plans for the Government of Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. But, there are others also, who are formulating their own schemes for these places. At the Syrian Congress, recently held, the Crown of Greater Syria, including Palestine, Lebanon and North Mesopotamia, was conferred upon the Emir Feisul. And Lower Mesopotamia was handed over to Emir Abdulla the brother of the Emir Feisul. Mesopotamians are reported to have joined the function. Not only this, but the Congress "called upon the Allies to withdraw forthwith" their troops from these territories.

Palestine is in a plight. The Arabs at Hauran are said to have cut off supplies to the place, and the French are reported to have been preventing exports from Syria.

About Turkey's ill-treatment of the Armenians much has been heard, but nothing has been said about the Turk's good deeds. But, the fact is, that at Erwan the Armenians have a republic, created, it is said, by the Turks themselves.

According to the "Muslim Outlook" Armenia has been under non-Armenian rule since 190 B.C.

A Mail paper says that the "British Oil Controller was among the arbiters of destiny assembled at San Remo."

"Constantinople and Gallipoli are, says the "Nation," "to receive permanent Allied garrisons to protect the Straits." It is believed the Straits will be administered

(Continued in col. 6.)

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

FEDERAL SYSTEM INTRODUCED.

TWO PARLIAMENTS IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., May 20.

During the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Home Rule Bill, Sir Samuel Hoare moved an amendment establishing a second chamber for both southern and northern Ireland.

Mr. Walter Long said that the Government desired to make their proposals a part of the federal plan in which Great Britain and Ireland would participate and a central Parliament which would be in London. The Government believed that in the federal system and the best security for the minority would be found in a central Parliament. The Government proposed definitely to accept the principle of a second chamber for each of the two Irish Parliaments. He emphasised that the second chamber must be so constituted as to provide real protection for the minority. He pointed out that this would involve a great change in the structure of the Bill, although the change was absolutely consistent with the fundamental principle of the Bill, namely, the establishment of federal system. He said that very difficult questions would have first to be considered, for example, as to whether the second chamber should be nominated or elected, but the Government undertook later to submit a definite scheme..

Colonel Seely urged that Mr. Long's proposal should not be delayed as delay in handling the Irish question might fatally affect our relations with America and also the Empire.

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE DEPRECATED.

Sir E. Carson deprecated the mention of America. (Cheers.) It was high time that America or the pretended spokesmen of America learnt to understand that we were still a great power not subordinate to America or any other great power. We had never meddled with exclusively American questions even for electioneering purposes.

Sir Samuel Hoare withdrew his amendment.

The Government opposed the amendment of Lord Robert Cecil providing that the north of Ireland should remain in all respects a part of the United Kingdom and the amendment was rejected by 204 votes to 80.

The amendment of Mr. Clynes in favour of the deletion of the essential clause establishing separate Parliaments for the north and south of Ireland, was defeated by 213 votes to 61.

CONCILIATORY POLICY.

NO IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., May 20.

It is declared that the Government has decided on its new policy towards Ireland. Offenders in the future will not be imprisoned without trial and those at present interned will have their cases reviewed by panel of judges the aim being to abolish the D.O.R.A. procedures and restore legal processes. Vexatious restrictions will be removed as fully as possible and liberty be restored, but very vigorous suppression of violence and punishment of perpetrators have been determined upon. Sinn Fein fanatics will be met by armed forces, unlimited numbers being sent according to the Chief Secretary's wishes. With a view to restoring order, numerous military posts linked up by very rapid communication will be established in the terrorised districts, and the troops will be made exceedingly mobile with small flying columns, with horses and armoured cars, with a view to raiding terrorist assemblies, prisoners from which will be tried and hanged if convicted of capital offences. The Government believes that it knows the majority of the terrorist leaders. The new policy is being directed by Sir Hamar Greenwood and General Macready, who are co-operating harmoniously in the general policy of conciliation accompanied simultaneously by relentless war against terrorists.

LAW AND ORDER AT ALL COSTS.

EXTENSIVE EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., May 20.

Replying, in the House of Lords to Lord Salisbury the Lord Chancellor emphatically declared that it was the policy of the Government whether the struggle should be short or long to employ the whole available resources of Britain to restore law and order in Ireland, and to render wholly impossible the campaign for secession at present in progress. The forces of Britain were as deeply committed to carrying to success the Government's purpose in Ireland as they were to carrying out our purpose in the late war. If troops at present were insufficient, more would be sent and the only limits would be the extent and the degree of the crisis If the existing military formation was insufficient, Government would not hesitate to ask the population of the country to increase the forces as in the crisis in the war.

THE POLISH ADVANCE.

RED COUNTER OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

POLES SUCCESSFUL IN ALL SECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

It is understood that on the Polish front, Pilsudski has fully consolidated the Dnieper line above Kieff to Beresina. The Reds concentrated large reinforcements near the Polish bridgehead just beyond Kieff, where a violent Red counter-offensive is in progress. The Poles have repulsed four assaults with heavy Red losses.

On the extreme Polish left on the Dvina, the Bolsheviks have been counter-attacking with five divisions, but they have been immediately checked by the Poles who report that their position is excellent in all the sectors.

SILENCE OF MOSCOW WIRELESS.

EXPLANATION IN RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

The "Morning Post" says that Russian newspapers have reached Copenhagen which report that the silence of the Moscow wireless was due to a huge fire, accompanied by violent explosions which started in an ammunition depot near the wireless station. The explanation is not altogether convincing, as Moscow has three high-power stations. Moreover since the brief communiqué sent out on Sunday, the wireless has again been silent.

POLISH AGRESSION CONDEMNED.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 4 p.m., May 20.

Speaking at the Central Hall Westminster yesterday evening Mr. Asquith strongly condemned the Polish war against Russia and declared that it was the duty of the Allies to prevent Polish aggression. The Allies ought to have said and would yet have to say to the new States, that they could have freedom and self-determination only upon the terms of living at peace with one another.

He declared that the greatest material need was the restoration and development of the productive capacity of Europe. This could be obtained by three roads, first, peace all round guaranteed by universal effectual disaromament; secondly, free trade for international industry and thirdly, provision for the immediate ascertaining and progressive liquidation of the burdens imposed on the vanquished as the price of victory. This should be done by the abolition of the Supreme Council and the establishment of the League of Nations on a broader basis reinforced by the neutrals, our old enemies and Russia.

LENIN'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 20.

A message from Copenhagen states that a Danish traveller from Russia declares that Lenin's programme, supported by Trotsky, now includes the establishment of a democratic rule with Free Trade and recognition of right to own personal property.

NEW SPIRIT IN RHODESIA.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

Salisbury.—The Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia has passed a resolution by twelve votes to five, requesting the Imperial Government to establish responsible Government. The Postmaster-General voted with the elected members in the majority. The minority was composed of nominated members.

THE HYTHE CONFERENCE.

CRITICISM IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., May 20.

A Telegram from Paris says that there is certain amount of criticism there of the result of the Hythe Conference. Experts suggest an international loan for the early realisation of the amount, which it is agreed, Germany can pay. On the other hand, it is admitted that the declaration issued with regard to the Conference is too vague to admit of a reasoned appreciation of the result of agreement reached.

COLOUR WAR.

ASIATIC MENACE IN S. AFRICA.

A MONSTER PETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 20.

Capte Town.—In the Union Assembly today Sir Abe Bailey presented a monster petition with eighty thousand signatures from the Transvaal praying Parliament to take steps to deal with the Asiatic menace.

ANGLO PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

"IN A STATE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 20.

The "Times" learns from Teheran that political discord reigns in Persia. British influence is waning. The correspondent emphasises the difficulty of carrying out the Anglo-Persian agreement which, he says is at present in a state of suspended animation.

PERSIAN COMMUNIST RISING IN TABRIZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 20.

A Moscow wireless message states that there is a Persian Communist rising in Tabriz. Forty-eight hundred Persian Cossacks have joined Kutchak Khan, leader of Persian revolutionaries.

SHAH'S TOUR.

PILGRIMAGE TO SHIAH SHRINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, May 19.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive at Fao to-day on the R. I. M. S. Lawrence. He will proceed to Mohammerah where he will remain about twenty-four hours and then resume his journey to Basrah, where he is expected to-morrow evening. His Imperial Majesty will leave the same evening by a special train for Bagdad. The fine building with a pleasant garden on the right bank of the Tigris, until lately used as a Civil Hospital, is being specially prepared for His Majesty's residence. The Shah will spend nearly a week in pilgrimage to the Shiah shrines of Iraq, and a banquet will be given in his honour by Sir Aylmer Haldane.

NECESSITY FOR FOOD CONTROL.

MR. McCURDY ON DARK FUTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

The Food Controller, Mr. McCurdy, speaking in London yesterday evening declared that before the abolition of food control could be secured, difficult periods would have to be passed through. At the present moment the average prices of foodstuffs in Great Britain were at the very highest point ever reached since the outbreak of the war. It was quite possible that within a few months, the people of Great Britain would have to eat war bread of a quality which could only be compared with that which was made in the most difficult period of the war.

WHEAT SUPPY OF THE WORLD

CRITICAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 4 p.m., May 20.

In the course of his speech yesterday Mr. McCurdy said that in consequence of the increase in prices of food the National Wage Bill had been permanently increased in the past years by fivehundred millions sterling. The world's prospective wheat crops were causing every Government in the world the greatest anxiety.

Substantial decreases were reported from North America, Australia and Argentine and to-day Argentine was considering whether it would be necessary to prohibit export from the country.

Only the Indian wheat crop showed surplus and it would be insufficient to balance the diminished output from the other sources. He urged the people to eat the New Zealand mutton and save flour and bread.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rome.—Signor Nitti has agreed to form a new Cabinet.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan has resumed his work on the India Council, his health being completely restored. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu has also returned.

Rome, May 18th.—The Council of the League of Nations has telegraphed to President Wilson requesting him to convene the assembly for November in Brussels as Geneva is not yet ready to receive the assembly.

LATEST CABLES

S. RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

BRITISH NAVY'S "SPLENDID WORK"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., May 21.

In the Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Long paid a tribute to the splendid work of the British Navy in saving the lives of thousands of refugees from South Russia and assisting in the transport of Denikin's army to the Crimea. He mentioned that 83,000 persons were evacuated from Novorossisk in February and March in very severe weather.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 a.m., May 21.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees Mr. Montagu said that he was not yet in a position to say whether the Government of India's proposals for reforms in Burma would be adopted as they stood by the Imperial Government as the basis for legislation.

Replying to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Montagu stated that the proposed changes in the constitution of Burma would be submitted to the Commons in the form of a Bill. Action could not be taken on it until Parliament assented.

Col. Burn drew attention to the grievance with regard to the succession duty in India on small estates of those killed in war.

Mr. Montagu replied that he was asking the Government of India's views in this connection and the question would be considered when a reply was received.

Replying to Col. Yate with regard to the Auxiliary Force Bill Mr. Montagu pointed out that the opposition to compulsory military service was the general policy of the Imperial Government. He was not at present convinced of any reason for departing from that policy in the case of India Government must see whether they could not get the necessary forces voluntarily before they considered compulsion.

Replying to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Montagu stated that the Civil Commissioner in Mesopotamia had informed him that no bombs were dropped on the villages in Mesopotamia owing to the failure to pay revenue.

Replying to Mr. Swan Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India did not propose to give the Savarkar Brothers, Bombay, the benefit of the Royal Amnesty.

Mr. Swan affirmed that prominent members of the Congress were excluded from the committees of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Montagu replied that he did not know whether the statements were correct He deprecated discussion in the Commons with regard to the personnel of the committees of the Legislative Council of India.

Replying to Mr. Robert Richardson, Mr Montagu stated that his correspondence with the Government of India with regard to Imperial preference was confidential and he did not think any useful purpose would be served by publication. He understood that the Government of India was considering the appointment of a commission to consider the future fiscal policy of India.

FRANCE'S WAR DEBT TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 a.m May 21.

Replying to Mr. Charles White and Mr. Barnes Mr. Chamberlain stated that France's net war debt to Britain was probably under five hundred millions sterling. No definite arrangement had been reached at Lympne with regard to France's repayment of this debt. The British and French Governments were agreed that the payment of Germany's reparation should be in the terms of the Treaty namely the cost of the Army of Occupation first and any sums allowed to Germany for food and raw materials next, but there would be no question of priority among the Allies with regard to the distribution of the sums available in payment and reparation.

(Continued from col. 2.)

after the manner of Suez Canal administration.

"High principles or hollow mockery?" asks the "New Times" after referring to the Viceroy's statement that the Peace terms with Turkey had been arrived at in consonance with the high principles and aims proclaimed by the Allies."

Persia's army strength is to be limited to 60,000 while Turkey's has been fixed at 50,000.

PLEADERS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, May 20.

Mr. Gandhi is of opinion that those pleaders who wish to join non-co-operation should leave off their practice.

LIGHT ON TREATY TERMS.

A CORRECTION.

In facts about Turkey, published in Wednesday's issue, under the heading "Light on Treaty Terms" the number of the Turkish army as fixed by the Treaty was printed as 5,000 through the printer's devil. It should read 50,000.

LICE RAID ON KALLA VILLAGES.

"FRIGHTFULNESS" IN MADRAS.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

Madras, message of May 18th, says:—
large attended meeting of Kallars re-
ting two hundred and odd villages was
to reiterate their demand for public
ry into the shooting incident in con
on with the registration of Kallars and
the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act
the district. The meeting also protested
st the arrest by the police of about 150
rs of three Kallar villages recently re-
ed.

The "Hindu" publishes the following
tch from its special correspondent in
dras in connection with the police raid
three Kalla villages. The report is
ed the 13th instant:—

his morning, I went to these three
ages to make enquiries about the affair
y are situated say eleven miles south
t of Tirumangalam. Perumapatti,
patti, and Madipanur—so the villages
called—can be conveniently described as
8 points of an equilate-caltrangle the
gth of each side of which is about a
long and a half. I visited all the three
ages and spent nearly 3½ hours there:
d from enquires made upon the spot, I
able to report as follows.

PERUMAPATI

This is a small village with not more
han 30 or 35 houses in all. It is said that
e male population here would not exceed
or 38. Early morning at 5 on Monday
3rd instant, it would seem that Mr.
aju Pillai, the Circle Inspector of Police
companied by a few sub-Inspectors and
cal Constables and with a party of
serve Constables known in these parts as
Military, entered the village. The
serve men immediately surrounded the
lages on all sides. 37 men were arrested
the spot. They were not told what they
re arrested for. The Police handcuffed
em and marched them away to Metupati.
the meanwhile, I learn that the Police
ficers entered the house of one Karuppa
evan who had gone out for Kaval. His
ife Karupayi a young woman of 25 and
a state of pregnancy was cleaning the
ouse when the Inspector is said to have
ked her to fetch her husband. The
oman seemed to have replied that, she did
ot know the exact place where to find
r husband but could advise that they
ould wait half an hour in which time he
ould come back. But Rajupillai, if the
ersion of the woman be true, whipped the
oor woman and spat on her face for her
leged impertinence. Her pots and
ssels were broken and her cattle ill-
reated. Then the men were marched away
midst the wails of their womenfolk.

METUPATI

There are about 30 houses here. This
illage was visited at 5-30 a.m. Men were
ade to assemble at the shade of the
anyan tree of the village, and 45 out of
e 46 men of the village were arrested.
he remaining one escaped by running
way to Madura. The women who were
anding there were driven away. A few
omen brought Kanji (the morning
orridge) to their husbands. And it would
em the police expressed their opinion
hat Kanji was too much for these men
ho had taken part in an anti-Police agita-
ion, and these helpless-women—mothers and
ives—were beaten and driven away and
he Kanji thrown out The men were
archled away to Madipanur where things
ere more pitiable.

MADIPANUR.

Madipanur the biggest of the three
illages has about 70 houses in all. There
ere about 120 males including boys. At
-30 a.m., on the same day the Police
archled down to the above village with the
rrested men of the other villages. By this
ime, the men were engaged in field work
nd women in household duties. The men
ere collected and brought to the mandle
outh of the village and made to sit down.
he Talayari or the Headman was asked to
ring the missing men some of whom the
eadman fetched. Then these seventy-five
r so, were asked to stand in lines of four
ach. Mr. Raju Pillai ordered hand-
uffing. The arrested men of the other
illages were made to stand and in addition
o the hand-cuffing of two persons to-
ether, the police brought away all ropes
rom the villages, ropes used to draw water,
opes of cattle, carts etc., in fact all ropes
rom the village and with them constructed
fence round these persons using these
persons themselves as pillars and supports.
hus the first and the last row in the front
nd those on the sides were used as pillars
o tie the ropes with. And it was in this
ondition that they were marched away
fterwards. A few among the arrested
eem to have remonstrated that the hand-
uffing was hardly a reward they ex-
ected for all the ghee and milk supplied
y them to individual policemen and offi-
ers. Upon this, the handcuffs were remov-
d. The women who were also there wept
loud at the fate of their husbands and
athers and brothers. The police according
o these women, whipped them and drove
hem away threatening them that disobedi-
nce on their part would be met with by a
epetition of the Perungavanallur incidents.
n other words the women were told that
heir staying there any longer would be
nswered by bullets. About 5 boys were
rrested also, four of women are in jail.
Only 9 men in all, including the seven who
have come out of the jail after serving
their terms of imprisonment for a week
and the two others on of whom was absent
from the village, constitute the male,
ation of the village to-day.
went about the 3 villages: and found
the fear of the police was so great
people began to hide themselves and
run away. A few who recognised me promptly removed the misapprehension. It is a common factor of the three villages that man is a commodity you cannot get. The women folk have to feed the cattle. They have to drive them to the pasture ground—all this in addition to their household duties. In many houses the cattles are uncared for. The half tilled fields of a few are lying waste. The cotton crops of a few others were dying for want of water. The tobacco plants of some have begun to dry. You could see acres and acres of corn plants and other cerials ready to yield but no man to reap. Woman folk everywhere in the villages are weeping and wailing—the old mother for her son the young newly married wife for her lord and innocent children for their brothers and fathers. They are pervaded on all sides by sorrow, distress, melancholy and starvation I am told—and I do not know how far it is true—that Raju Pillai is a name the mere mention of which is sufficient to cow down the bravest among them.

CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT METHODS.

DEMANDED BY—PESHAWAR PUBLIC.

(Associated Press.)
PESHAWAR, May 19.

At a mass meeting of the Peshawar public held in Kaiseria Hall on the 14th instant it was unanimously resolved that his Imperial Majesty be moved to extend clemency in matters noted below and local authorities be moved to comply with the heartfelt wishes of the public which have so far been entirely ignored in spite of repeated petitions through the press and platform. That the general amnesty granted and proclaimed by His Majesty's Proclamation should be used in the North-West Frontier Province ungrudgingly that all the martial law and political prisoners should be released, that the heavy securities taken from several hundred Nationalists under Frontier Crimes Regulations should be immediatel withdrawn, that the fine unjustly imposed on various villages and forcibly recovered and the arms worth lakhs of rupees unlawfully confiscated from the villagers shoul be returned; and persons who, owing to the unsurpassed and vigorous condition of martial law, have gone to independent territory may be allowed to return to their homes without restriction.

THE JAKHWADA ACCIDENT.

AN EYE-WITNES'S ACCOUNT.

An eye-witness, in the course of a letter describing the latest accident on the B.B. and C.I. Ry. at Jakhwada station, says that after the collision a few carriages of "13-up" train were completely shattered, and a very heart-rending scene was enacted. Some of the occupants of the shattered carriages died instantaneously, while quite a number of pasengers were entrapped like rats inside heaps of debris. Blood-curdling yells of dying passengers, for help and the sight of a few passengers with their bodies protruding from debris and with face down wards, were such as to move even an adamantine heart. Many passengers in the mail train which was then safely standing at the station rendered yeomen's service to the dying and the wounded. The rescue work at first could not be carried out owing to want of implements. The Viramgam Station was soon apprised of this accident and Mr. Munshi, its stationmaster, with his staff and gans of coolies and necessary instruments arrived on the scene in 45 minutes after the mishap, and began relief operations soon. Succour to the wounded was soon given. Dr. Dhondy, the Railway Doctor at Viramgam did excellent service, so also an European gentlemen who was in the mail train. Mr. Munshi with his far-sightedness, not only gave every help but made the line clear for the mail train, in one of the front bogey cars of which the wounded were put. The wounded were thus taken to Viramgam soon and they thus received medical treatment in time. The death toll is about 30 persons, and about 40 persons are wounded seriously.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

OMINOUS SITUATION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 20.

The correspondent at Tokio of "The Morning Post" states that the Japanese have disarmed the Bolsheviks in Siberia and now hold all the most important towns east of Baikal, although the territory is swarming with guerilla bands. The correspondent declares that the militarists in Japan are in the ascendant and that they have managed against the wishes of the cabinet to secure the maritime provinces of Russia and put them under the military rule and Japanese militarism now dominates Siberia. The correspondent adds that the situation is ominous, especially as it has arisen without the consent of the Japanese Government.

MYSORE INCOME TAX BILL.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, May 20.

The report of the Select Committee on the Mysore Income Tax Bill was considered at length at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council. All amendments were discussed but with the exception of one or two which were accepted with slight modifications, the rest were lost. The only amendment that was accepted by council after warm discussion was that moved by Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Chief Secretary to Government who objected to taking capitalised value of pension. In the end the Financial Secretary moved that the bill may be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

CANADIAN BUDGET.

INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 4-40 p.m. May 20.

Ottawa.—The Budget was introduced in the Dominion House of Commons to-day and gave a glowing account of the financial position. The Finance Minister stated that the excess of imports over exports during five years ending March, 1915 aggregated 826 million dollars, while in five years ending March 1920, the exports exceeded the imports by 1803 million dollars.

The Imports from the Mother Country last year increased by 53 million dollars over the previous year. There had recently been increase in imports from Great Britain which last March exceeded twenty-five million dollars, constituting a record. The falling off of the exports to Britain last year was due to the cessation of the huge output of munitions during the previous year but the greatest portion was shown to be already replaced.

The Revenue last year was a record being 388 million dollars and exceeded ordinary expenditure, war interest, pensions for soldiers and re-establishment by thirty-nine million dollars.

The Currency position showed that Canada was relatively in an exceedingly strong position with gold amounting to forty-three per cent of the total circulation compared with sixty-seven per cent before the war.

REPRESENTATION IN WASHINGTON.

The House rejected by 68 votes to 53 the amendment declaring that before any arrangement respecting permanent representation of Canada in Washington was consummated the House should be fully informed concerning the negotiations between the Canadian, the United States and the Imperial Governments. Mr. Fielding, the mover of the amendment said the matter came nearer to being a constitutional change than any other public question.

Mr. Rowell, President of the Privy Council defended the Canadian representation.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Opposition, supported the motion and condemned secret diplomacy in such matters.

Sir Robert Borden, replying, said he had first discussed the matter three years ago with the British Ministers and had again discussed it in 1917 with the British and Dominions Governments, notably with Mr. Hughes. He paid a tribute to the British Ambassador's generous efforts on Canada's behalf but had loung felt that Canada ought to have her own Minister at Washington. The Government's action was fully supported by constitutional authority.

INSTALLATION OF KNIGHTS OF THE BATH.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., May 20.

The ceremony of installation of the Knights of the order of the Bath which has not been held since 1913 took place in Westminster abbey to-day and was singularly beautiful and impressive. An imposing procession of about sixty Knights, the Grand Cross of Order of the Bath including General Rawlinson, Lord Jellicoe, Admiral Wemyss, Sir Eric Geddes, Lord Beatty and Earl Haig wearing the magnificent robes of the Order was followed by the Duke of Connaught as the Great Master and finally by the King to Henry the Seventh Chapel, where the elaborate private ceremonial of installation was carried out. After this the Knights were conducted to their stalls under their own banners ,oaths were then administered and the ceremony in the Chapel ended by the Knights drawing their swords and holding them by the blade before the altar. The procession then returned to the Abbey and the proceedings concluded with the 'Te Deum' anthem and the Hymn "For all Thy Saints."

THE TREVEAL.

COURT OF INQUIRY'S FINDING.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 20.

The Court of Inquiry on the loss of the Treveal found that the loss was due to some error of navigation, which could not be definitely ascertained owing to the lamentable death of the master. The Court expressed the opinion that the loss of life would not have occurred if the Weymouth lifeboat and volunteer life-saving company at Worthmatravers' had been called out when the Treveal was first moticed ashore. The Court considered that the coast-guard at St. Alban's Head committed a grave error of judgment in not calling out the rocket company. The Court considered that the Weymouth lifeboat, when it arrived on the scene, might have acted more effectively. It was to be regretted that the Treveal did not make signals of distress during the night. The Court condemned St. Alban's Head coast-guards, as showing a lamentable lack of appreciation of the situation, both before and after the wreck. The Divisional officer at Swanage was also criticised.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

COUNTY MATCHES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 20.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Hampshire by two wickets.

At Bath, Sussex beat Somerset by 85 runs.

At Cambridge, the match between Cambridge University and Essex was left drawn

KHILAFAT DELEGATION IN PARIS.

(Continued from page 5.)

Affairs and other such bodies through the kind offices of M. Bruysens.

Struggle between God and Man

The day before our meeting at Salle Roche, we called on that great French writer M. Claude Farrers and although here too was the same French courtesy and imaginative sympathy, we found something that one does not ordinarily meet with in this materialistic world. There were no apologies and no excuses for the delicate position in which France found herself, and no insistence of so-called "practical politics." Here was deep and earnest emotion which revived our drooping spirits and a firm determination to support the Mussalmans and India in their defence of the freedom of human conscience.

M. Claude Farrers at least, understands that this is not a struggle between Imperialistic exploitation and the Muslim faith, but between Man and God. He assured us that the battle we were fighting was not the battle of Islam alone, but of all religions, that if the Khalifat was dismembered, it meant the negation of all Faith. He told us that French interests coincided with the Turkish, but he assured us even if they had not coincided but were too polar opposites, he would still support Turkey and the Khilafat because their cause was the cause of righteousness and truth. His fiery eloquence and deep emotion brought tears to our eyes, and we left him with the much needed assurance that even to-day, the European world contained some religious men and that faith counted with them far more than finance.

On the very day that our meeting took place, we caugh a glimpse even in France of the centuries old prejudice that imperialistic exploitation knew how to utilise for its own purposes. We had an animated discussion with a notable French journalist who was evidently a disciple of Gladstone with his "bag and baggage" policy, but we hope that this gentleman knows something more to day than he did before of the array of argument and reasoning behind the Muslim and Indian claim. At any rate he was sufficiently impressed to desire another discussion and in spite of somewhat heated controversy we parted in the friendliest of spirits.

The Salle Roche

And what shall I say of the meeting at the beautiful Salle Roche magnificently illuminated with a large number of chandeliers and reflecting the entire audience on each side with the mirrors that run the entire length of the side of the walls. In London, in spite of advertising our meetings in the Press, we have not yet ceased to be nervous about filling them, but here there was neither advertisement in the papers nor posters to announce our meetings, merely invitation cards having been sent out to a number of prominent people distinguished in French public life. On the eve of the meeting, I was wondering whether we would get even a hundred people to respond at only a couple of days notice to our invitation, but our fears were soon dispelled when a whole hour before the time fixed for the meeting, a stream of distinuished visitors passed through the entrance chamber where we received our guests, and by 9 o'clock the hall was absolutely filled. The speeches will tell their own tale no doubt, but they cannot convey the cordial attention and enthusiasm of the audience. The speeches of the Deputy for French India and M. Henri Pate Deputy for Paris, were greatly applauded and they well deserved that reception. But what was such an agreeable surprise, our own speeches in English were listened to with rapt attention even though they could not have been understood by more than a few dozen of the audience who knew English, or Arabic in which the Maulana spoke with regard to Islamic obligations.

Both in the meeting and in the interview that we gave to visitors, we realised that Paris was at any rate the political centre for Eastern people, for we met here, not merely French Mussalmans from Algiers and Tunis, but Chinese and Russian Mussalmans, and quite a score of Turkish ladies eager to hear what their Indian brothers had to say, and apologetic for appearing before them without their veils.

The Armenian Camouflage

I think I have said everything of what we found in Paris, but these impressions will be hopelessly incomplete if I do not refer to the one thing that we failed to find. In England, whenever we discussed the Turkish Settlement, the so-called Armenian massacres always turned up at the end of every argument with the insistance of King Charles's head in a certain famous memorial, but never once throughout the discussion that we had with all kinds of men and women, politicians, authors and journalists, not once were the Armenian massacres mentioned, and yet the world knows well enough that it is not a French characteristic to be indifferent to murders and massacres in any part of the world. Evidently the reality of this camouflage was well understood in France.

We left on the following morning for our meeting at Kingsway Hall and our second Conference with the Advisory Committee of the Labour Party, after having promised an early return, when we hope to address a much larger and still more representative meeting in Paris, which M. Longuet, the ever popular Editor of "Le Populaire" has so kindly consented to organise on our behalf. His paper, although only a two-page sheet, has always succeeded in finding room for the Muslim cause and we hope the determined spirit of M. Longuet and his party will enable us to explain to those on the Continent who are tired of worshiping at the altar of a narrow nationalism, the supernationalistic character of Islam and the communism underlying its insistence of individual responsibility.

M. ALI.

The following telegrams passed between the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught—

"I hope your Royal Highness will allow me on behalf of India to convey to you its respectful and deep sympathy in your bereavement."

"I am much touched by the sympathetic message you convey on behalf of India."

N. W. R. STRIKE.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, May 19.

The present strike of certain subordinates of the North Western Railway was discussed by a committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. The committee considered the demands of the North-Western Railway Association of the 12th instant as published in the press and resolved that many of those demands were quite impossible of acceptance by Government. The committee also discussed the Government communique issued by Sir George Barnes' in Lahore on the 13th instant and published in the press and resolved that the terms and proposals seemed in every way fair and reasonable. The committee fully supported Government in the attitude taken up in Sir George Barnes' communique and considered that the North-Western Railway administration should stand firm on the grounds of settlement therein indicated.

SITUATION AT DIFFERENT STATIONS

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, May 20.

A press note issued by the Agent, North Western Railway giving the latest information rearding the strike situation on the different stations says:—

In Wazirabad nearly all the traffic staff returned to work yesterday night. There are only 50 menials of the Loco Department on strike, but of a total of 200 men.

In Gujranwala there is no change, the men of the Traffic Department who went on strike still being out. But sufficient men have been sent in relief and the trains are being worked through without difficulty.

At Amritsar there are five clerks and 100 menials of the Traffic Department on strike but about half the menials are luggage porters whose absence is unimportant. In the Loco Department 27 men have struck work out of a total of 72 on the books. 31 men have been sent in relief.

At Ludhiana it is believed that the men are showing an inclination to return to work. At this station also traffic is being worked through without difficulty.

At Karachi about 500 of the Traffic Department are on strike. These are mostly menials but a few of the lower classes of guards and goods clerks and signallers are also on strike. The total may be about 500. Up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon it is understood that no man of the Loco or Carriage Department had joined the strikers. All usual trains to and from Karachi are running.

The note says there is plenty of evidence that every serious intimidation is being used to prevent men returning to work and to give trouble to loyal men and that if this were stopped a considerable number would return to work at once.

WASHINGTON LABOUR RESOLUTION.

LOCAL GOVTS' OPINIONS INVITED.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, May 19.

The Government of India have issued a circular letter to all the local Governments and administrations inviting their advice and opinions on the conventions and recommendations of the Washington Labour Conference. The letter includes the tentative and provisional views of the Government of India on various points such as hours of work, employment of women during night, protection of women and children against lead poisoning, establishment of Government health services and minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, etc.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, May 20.

Rainfall has decreased on the south Burma coast but increased in Upper Burma. There have also been a few falls in Assam, east Punjab, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches, Toungoo and Mandalay three-quarters, Maymyo one and Trichnopoly a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Upper Burma.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week parts of Hyderabad, West Khandesh an Gujarat and its Native States. Standin rabi crops were generally in good condition Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress several districts. Picking of cotton is near ing completion. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodde and water was generally adequate. Agricul tural stock was generally sufficient and good condition. Prices of food-grains though high show a tendency to fall in Dharwar Belgaum, Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur an Kanara districts and Kathiawar and Barod States. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	53 to 69
Gujarat	17 to 63
Konkan	41 to 47
Deccan	38 to 51
Karnatak	44 to 69

AHMEDABAD LABOUR.

END OF THE STRIKE.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, May 19.

Yesterday's was the last strike meeting when Mr. Gandhi announced the settlement finally arrived at with Sheth Mangaldas. He began with clearing mis-understanding that seems to have arisen in certain quarters with regard to the conducting of negotiations with the mill-owners, and as usual shouldering the responsibility for the same. He advised the labour to accept the terms though there was a small difference of annas four between the two settlements. He asked the men to resume work immediately and to set all the mills going in full swing. Injustice and high-handedness are unfortunately too often associated with wealth and power as Mr. Gandhi put it. It was his life-mission to oppose them wheresoever found. It was a misfortune that he was found in opposition to Government many a time and there were some people who branded disloyalty on his part. The capitalists of Ahmedabad too often questioned his motives in promoting the strike. But as was always the case, it was their vester interests that blinded people to any other angle of vision.

The labourers willingly accepted the settlement, as they would anything from Mr. Gandhi, but they could not do so silently without bringing to the notice of their leaders the petty vexations and harassments which are their every-day lot. Many were the stories related of withholding of wages on one or other pretext, and of petty tyrannies at the hands of the mill-officials. The men could relate how some of them are turned out because they are found to take too lively an interest in the promotion of their unions. Non-interference is demanded by the mill-owners in cases of individual dismissals and men felt that this would mean something like issuing a *Carte Blanche* to the mill-owners. But Mr. Gandhi could pacify them all and set to rest their real or imaginary fears.

The men with usual alacrity promised to resume work but they would have preferred to have a holiday to celebrate their righteous victory when they would have liked to honour their leaders by taking them out in a procession. They struggled hard and strong and even persisted but nothing could avail. Mr. Gandhi was quite peremptory on this point. How can one think of processions and festivities when the Muhhammadan India has gone into mourning over the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the Khilafat question, Mr. Gandhi would ever like to put a ban upon the marriage processions which are now-a-days too much in evidence in Ahmedabad.

THE TERMS.

The terms as finally settled are as follow:—

(1) There will be a ten hour day from 1st June 1920, however the mill will be working for twelve hours. Hands working for more than ten hours will receive over-time payment.

(2) Wages for a ten hours day:—

The warp piecers will receive Rs. 12-12-0 with a weekly bonus of annas eight. The payment will however be regulated in accordance with the number of spindles.

340-80 spindles will entitle them to Rs. 12-12.0,

340 and less spindles will entitle them to Rs. 12-8.0,

380 and more spindlos will entitle them to Rs. 13.

Weft piecers will receive similar increments, and will continue to draw the same amount in excess of the wages of the warp piecers.

Doffers will receive Rs. 9-4-0 with a weekly bonus of annas four for a full day work and Rs. 5 for half time work.

The terms will come in forces with regard to payments to be made on 12th June 1920 and afterwards.

(3) An amount equal to ten days wages can be withheld as caution money.

(4- Arrangements for water, etc., should be made in conformity with modern sanitary principles.

(5) Refreshment-sheds for the mill-hands should be built as soon as possible and completed latest by 31st Dec. 1920.

Proportionate increases are also made to the wages of the hands working in other departments.

Disputes are to be referred to arbitration and the labour has not to get them solved by strikes. No change is to be made in the terms for one full years unless the economic conditions change.

10 MILLS STILL NOT WORKING.

(Associated Press.)
AHMEDABAD, May 20.

Excepting ten all the mills are working today. Spinners of the ten mills who have not joined the work are expected soon to resume work.

The demand made for pay for strike days has been rejected.

ARREST OF A MILL SARDAR.

CONSEQUENT TROUBLE AMONG MEN.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, May 19.

In consequence of a warrant of arrest said to have been issued by the French police against a mill Sardar employed in one of the jute mills at Chamdany, all millhands walked out of the mill in a body leaving their work and collected outside and seemed to be defiant in their attitude. A magistrate and the police on receipt of information at once proceeded to the scene and quieted the crowd by the assurance that the Sardar would be released on bail. The mill is working as usual.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

FULL TEXT OF THE REPORT

The following is in conclusion of the Financial Relations Committee's Report, first portion of which was published in our yesterday's issue:—

CHAPTER III.—THE INITIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

11.—We can now proceed to fix the ratio in which each of the nine provinces should contribute to this figure of 9.83 lakhs in the year 1921-22. It will clear the ground to state at the outset a limiting consideration by which we have felt ourselves bound. This is an obligation to leave each province with a reasonable working surplus—a surplus which we should prefer to calculate, so far as possible, with some relation to the general financial position of the province and the more imminent claims upon its resources. From the preliminary enquiry conducted at Simla in October last, it is apparent that in certain provinces no surplus at all and in others no adequate surplus, would have been possible without provincialisation of the revenue from General stamps and our task would thus in our judgment have been futile. Looked at somewhat differently, the limit we have imposed on ourselves is that in no case may a contribution be such as would force the province to embark on new taxation *ad hoc*, which to our minds purely administrative rearrangement of would be an unthinkable sequel to a abundant general resources. This limit, however, obvious as it is, makes it inevitable that the initial contributions should be in some measure arbitrary, dictated by the existing financial position of each province and not by any equitable standard such as its capacity to pay. Whatever standard ratio of contributions we might advise,—and a subsequent chapter will narrate our proposal in that direction,—it would have, were it to be applied immediately, the effect of starting some provinces on their new career with deficit, and we have thus to accept some measure of transition.

12. We have now to explain our reasons for suggesting a departure from the basis of initial contribution proposed in the Montagu-Chelmsford report. We are aware that that basis was not lightly adopted, and only after consideration of various alternative basis,—population, provincial revenue or expenditure, and the like—which for one reason or another were thought in applicable to existing conditions. The basis of realised surplus was finally accepted partly because of the difficulty of finding a preferable alternative, partly because at all events it did not add to, though it continued, existing disparties of contribution. That it has been freely criticised in evidence before us as inequitable is certainly not fatal to it, for indeed every initial basis that can be suggested is open to some such criticism. But examination has revealed some objections to it which weigh with us.

THE PROS AND CONSOF THE BASIS.

13. Obviously if any inequalities of contribution exist, the basis chosen tends to stereotype them while by disclosing them it renders them more difficult to justify; for each province is now able to see more clearly than under the former system its relative contribution to the purse of the Government of India. While actual deficits appear, as has been said, in some provinces, others complain that their apparent surplus, if rightly understood, makes a real deficit. The prospect of arriving at any accepted figures as a basis appears remote. While the figures of the Simla Conference as to normal provincial revenue are accepted with minor modifications of detail, the estimates of normal expenditure in each province are strongly contested. How much of the expenditure held over during the war, are clearly imminent if not already sanctioned ought to be included in the calculation of normal expenditure. Where is the dividing line to be drawn between expenditure essential in the immediate future and expenditure foreseen as a future commitment? Ought a province to be penalised by an increase of its contribution for strict adhesion to economy during the war while another province, which had increased its expenditure more freely is rewarded by a reduced contribution? Is adequate allowance made for the special conditions of a largely undeveloped Province like Burma, or for the circumstances of a recently established province like Behar and Orissa which claims that it has never received from its start resources adequate to its needs? No satisfactory results seemed likely to be reached by our attempting to act as a court of appeal in contentions of this kind. Moreover the artificial and temporary nature of the basis cannot be overlooked. It is too much determined by mere accidents of budgeting in spite of attempts to clear away abnormalities of expenditure. But even if a normal surplus can be agreed at the moment, it tends to be abscured or to disappear in the budgets of succeeding years. How could a contribution be levied in later years on the basis of a so-called normal surplus which did doubtless once exist and might be said to be implied in the economic life of the province, but which in fact had disappeared to be replaced by a totally different surplus or perhaps by a deficit? The best argument for the basis of realised surplus was that, when originally recommended, it did recognise existing facts, that it appeared to leave all the provinces collectively with improved finances and each individual province with a surplus, and that it proceeded upon the principle of creating the minimum of financial disturbance in introducing the Reforms scheme.

14. But these advantages can be secured by another solution, which after careful consideration we think is less open to question. It must be noted that even if the original classification of sources of revenue in the Montagu-Chelmsford report is strictly adhered to, each one of the provinces gains something in revenue, while some gain very substantially in consequence of the introduction of the Reforms scheme. If our recommendation as to General Stamps is accepted, the net increase in the total income of all the provinces taken together works out at 1,850 lakhs. These additional resources represent what the Central Government loses and the provinces gain under the former may reasonably retain and latter forego, so long as contributions to the Central Government remain necessary. Even those provinces which were found at the Simla Conference to be in defisit secure some improvement in their revenues under the original classification. an improvement which will of course be increased by the addition of General Stamps. It has been urged upon us that this increased spending power will in fact be swallowed up by the higher cost of administration, by improvement of old services, or by inauguration of new. At this stage, however, we are considering merely the revenue side of the account. These future liabilities would have had to be faced by each province, if no Reforms Scheme had come. Each province is the better able to face t'em by reason of the additional resources it has secured. There is the advantage that the figures of normal revenue laid down at the Simla Conference, have been submitted to Local Governments, and with minor amendments, which we have been able to accept, are agreed as arithmetically correct. We propose, subject to the limiting consideration referred to in paragraph 11, to assess the initial contribution on this increase of spending power in the provinces. The proposal has the merit of proceeding on the lines of minimum disturbance of the financial position in each province. It will enable us to comply with the requirements of leaving each province with a surplus, and of inaugurating the new Councils without the necessity of resort to fresh taxation.

15. It is of importance to realise the nature of this transaction. In the first place it implies no judgment on the merits of previous financial settlements with any province. The increase in revenues comes to the provinces as a windfall, or as a bye product of a constitutional change. It is not due, as financial settlements have been in the past to consideration of the financial needs of individual provinces. It cannot properly be quoted as an admission of financial inequalities or as an act of tardy justice to the provinces that gain by it. Clearly it has come from political and not primarily from financial motives. It originates in the desire to secure a greater measure of devolution in the provinces, and in the endeavour to draw for this purpose a defensible line of financial partition between local Governments and the Government of India. While we consider that a windfall of this nature affords a suitable basis for initial contributions by the provinces it is not surprising to find that its application reqires some modifications in view of individual circumstances.

Secondly, on this basis the system of contributions appears in a less invidious light. The Central Government in the course of a political reconstruction gives to each of the local Governments some, and to some local Governments a very considerable, increase of spending power. Finding itself in a deficit as the result of this reconstruction, it withholds from each province a certain proportion of the increased resources which it is intended that the province should eventually obtain. The Central Government does not come in as raiding the hard—won surplus of a province; nor ought the Central Government to be represented, if our proposal be accepted, as the pensioner of the provinces. It can hardly be contended that a province, which has at all events decidedly improved its finances as a result of the change, has valid ground of complaint, if it does not obtain immediately the full increment which it may subsequently realise. In the oases of the provinces that gain most, it would hardly be possible for any such province to spend in the first year the whole of its suddenly increased resources; and if it were possible, it would be financially undesirable. We think therefore that this basis affords less scope for controversy and may be accepted as both more logical and more equitable than the plan of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

16. A detailed calculation of which copies are being handed to the Government of India) has accordingly been made to ascertain the net additional revenues with which each province will be endowed by the new allocation of resources. Starting on the assumption that our proposal about General Stamps will be adopted, we have worked on the figures of normal income which were accepted at the Simla Conference and on figures similarly accepted when we came to tabulate the expenditure which will be transferred to and from the provinces. We took the calculations with us on tour, discussed them with the officials of each province, and made several corrections at their instance. The figures of increased spending power on which we ultimately acted may be regarded as agreed figures. Certain provinces urged that they are unduly favourable to our argument, as the great rise this year in the income-tax receipts means a correspondingly greater loss to local Governments when they cease to enjoy a share of those receipts. Provision however clearly demands that all our standards should be based on figures for the same years; and there would be no advantage in elaborating a series of normal statistics different from those which specifically prepared to assist us in our enquiry. We were also pressed to make allowances for schemes of future expenditure to which special importance was attached; but to this we have been unable to accede, as it is not our task to make budget forecasts.

17. Having arrived in the manner indicated at the extra spending power which will accrue to each province, we first considered the possibility of securing the all-India deficit by an even rate on all the provincial figures. So far-reaching, however, is the disparity in the financial strength of the provinces that even this apparently equitable arrangement would in some cases have caused hardship. The extreme case would be that of a province which has been depending largely on doles from the central exchequer; and difficulty arises wherever the provincial revenues are so pinched that the new resources have had to be seriously discounted to provide for the normal expenditure. We have therefore had to consider each province on its merits, relying both on the abundant statistical information which was placed at our disposal and on the insight which we gained into the general situation by our local consultations with the best expert opinion. Our recommendations may be conveniently set out in the following statement, which explains itself when read with the succeeding paragraphs.—

[In Lakhs.]

Province.	Increased spending power under distribution of revenues.	Contributions as recommended by the Committee.	Increased spending power left after contributions are paid.
Madras ..	5,76	3,48	2,28
Bombay ..	93	56	37
Bengal ..	1,04	63	41
United Provinces .	3,94	2,40	1,57
Punjab ..	2,89	1,75	1,14
Burma ..	2,46	64	1,82
Bihar and Orissa ..	51	Nil.	51
Central Provinces .	52	22	30
Assam ..	42	15	27
Total ..	1,850	9,83	8,67

18. The provinces which caused us most anxiety were Burma and Bihar and Orissa. In the former the coming improvement in its revenues has been largely discounted by the heavy commitments necessary to give Burma the responsible administrative conveniences which it now lacks. The province, as we have satisfied ourselves, is far behind India proper in what its Government does for the people. Profits flowing from the rice control scheme, and a wise outlay of borrowed capital, should enable rapid progress now to be made: but the heavy recurring expenditure which development entails will be more imminent than the new income which it will yield. We are convinced that a very substantial share of the surplus revenues of this province should be left free, and our calculations have led us to fix on them only about 6½ per cent. of the total deficit. This happens, as will be seen below, to equal what we determine as the standard ratio of contribution. In Behar and Orissa the local Government is quite the poorest in India and every special skill will be required in developing its resources. Heavy initial expenditure lies in front of what is still a new province and here is a wholly abnormal want of elasticity about its revenues. We cannot advise that any share of the deficit should be taken from Biha and Orissa in 1921-22 and we expect that the province will be sufficiently burdened by having to work up to its standard ratio of contribution in the same period as the rest of India.

19. The two provinces which come nex in difficulty are the Central Provinces and Assam. They have a small margin at th best of times, and their need for development is great. The former has a more rapidly expanding revenue than the latter but on the other hand, its finances are more liable to disturbance by famine. On the whole we do not feel that it would be just to ask more than roughly 40 per cent. of their windfall in both cases, and we have based our recommendations accordingly.

20. The special treatment of these four provinces left us with 882 lakhs to allocate among their five richer neighbours; and this sum would be secured by a flat rate of about 60 per cent. on their new revenues. After the most careful scrutiny of their various peculiarities we see no marked necessity for differential treatment *inter se*. In Madras and the United Provinces the windfall is so vast that it could not be employed profitably for several years. On the other hand, their revenues do not promise any remarkable elasticity, economy has been strictly practised, and considerable arrears of administrative progress are now due. In the Punjab also the windfall is large and balances are full while here the revenues move upwards with marked case. The position is less simple for diverse reasons in Bombay and Bengal. The form has attained a scale of expenditure far above the Indian average and the pace of expansion of its revenues is distinctly higher than in any other province. We believe that it could without inconvenience forego the greater part of its new resources at the outset, and help the less fortunate provinces from its own abundant balance. But we hesitate to differentiate it prejudicially from the other richer provinces. Bengal on the other hand has a low scale of expenditure and an inelastic revenue; and it will receive only a very moderate start in its new financial career. But its size, intrinsic wealth and general economic possibilities prevented us from treating it more favourably than the other provinces in this category.

HEAVY AND LIGHT CONTRIBUTIONS.

21. On a general view of the table the heavy contributions of Madras, the United Provinces, and the Punjab doubtless call for comment. Between them these three provinces have to bear 35½, 24½ and, 8 per cent. respectively, of the total initial contribution making 78 per cent. of the whole. Conversely, the light assessments of Bengal and Bombay contributing 6½ and 5¼ per cent. respectively of the levy, will be noticed. But the character of the transaction as described above must be borne in mind. If the contribution represented some new and additional burden extracted from the wealths of the provinces, objection might fairly be taken. But it really amounts to the requirement that Madras is called upon to content itself in the initial year with an improvement in its revenue of 228 lakhs instead of a possible maximum of 576; the United Provinces with an improvement of 157 lakhs instead of a possible 397 and the Panjab with an improvement of 114 lakhs instead of a possible 289. The weight of the contribution by the Provinces is the best index to the amount of their gains, both immediate, and, as will be seen, eventual under the new financial scheme. Just because immediately they are substantial gainers, they can best afford to postpone the full enjoyment of their ultimate advantages.

22. If on the other hand it is urged that some provinces, Bengal and Bombay for instance, escape too lightly under this assessment, the answer is two-fold. In the first place they are light gainers in the new distribution of revenues, Bengal having a gross gain of 104 lakhs and Bombay of 93. Secondly we have not overlooked the claim of certain provinces to exemption from the levy in virtue of their indirect contributions through customs and income-tax to the Government of India. While this claim is often over-stated and exaggerated, we recognised that provinces with commercial capitals such as Calcutta and Bombay make larger contributions through these channels than purely agricultural provinces; and it will be noticed that those provinces where payment to the Government of India through customs and income-tax is presumably highest, make a light contribution to the provincial levy.

CHAPTER IV—THE STANDARD CONTRIBUTIONS.

23. Our recommendation as to the ratio on which the Provinces can properly be called upon to contribute to the deficit of the Government of India in the first year of contribution (paragraph 17 above) is based, as already stated, upon consideration of their present financial positions and of the immediate improvement which will be effected therein by the redistribution of revenues under the Reforms Scheme. This ratio is not intended in any manner to represent the ideal scale on which the Provinces should in equity be called upon to contribute, nor is it possible that it should do so. In making our recommendation as to the initial contributions we have had to consider established programmes of taxation and expenditure, and legislative and administrative expectations and habits, that cannot without serious mischief be suddenly adjusted to a new and more equitable ratio of contribution widely different (as an equitable ratio must admittedly be) from that of the past. It is accordingly inevitable, if such mischief is to be avoided, that the ratio for initial contributions should bear little relation to that which would be ideally equitable. But an initial ratio of this nature can only be defended as a measure of transition. It is necessary only in order to give time to the Provinces to adjust their budgets to a new state of affairs; and we are clearly of opinion that no scheme of contribution can be satisfactory that does not provide for a more equitable distribution of the burden of the deficit within a reasonable time.

IDEAL BASIS.

24. The ideal basis for such an equitable distribution can be stated with some certainty. To do equity between the Provinces it is necessary that the total contribution of each to the purse of the Government of India should be proportionate to its capacity to contribute. Unfortunately the application of this principle in practice presents many difficulties.

25. The total contribution of a Province to the purse of the Government of India will consist in future of its direct contribution towards the deficit, together with its indirect contribution (as at present) through the channels of customs, income-tax, duties on salt, etc. A valuation of the amount of this indirect contribution involves an exact arithmetical calculation of the proportion of the total sum collected under each of these heads of revenue which is properly attributable to each Province. For such a calculation the statistical information available as to the distribution of the revenue between the Provinces is not adequate. Under the head of customs, the locality in which suitable articles are consumed cannot be traced with sufficient accuracy; under that of income-tax, questions of the utmost complexity arise as to the true local source of the income assessed—questions which the information in the hands of the assessing officers does not enable them to answer. We have nevertheless carried our investigation into this matter as far as available information permits, and by means of an examination of the statistics concerning the distribution of articles which have paid customs duty, and of those concerning the place of collection of income-tax, together with a review of the more general circumstance of the economic life of the Provinces, we have found it possible to arrive at an estimate of the weight which should be given, in fixing the basis for equitable contributions by the Provinces, to their indirect contriouti0ns.

OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES.

26. Turning to the other circumstance which must be considered in fixing the ideal basis for an equitable distribution—the capacities of the Provinces to contribute—we find practical difficulties no less great than in the exact arithmetical calculation of the quantities involved. The capacity of a province to contribute is its taxable capacity, which is the sum of the incomes of its tax-payers, or the average income of its tax-payers multiplied by their number. In this connection also the statistical information available does not permit of any direct valuation. Enquiries of much interest have been made at various times with a view to calculating the wealth of the respective Provinces, or the average income of their respective inhabitants, and the results provide much useful information; but in the absence of any general assessment of incomes, and of any census of production, they cannot be considered reliable as a direct estimate of the quantities concerned. In the absence of any such direct estimate, various circumstances have been suggested to us as capable of serving, taken separately or together, as an indirect measure of the relative taxable capacities of the Provinces. Amongst these may be mentioned gross population urban and rural, or industrial and agricultural population; cultivated area; provincial revenue, or provincial expenditure; amount of income-tax collected; and, more indirect amount of salt or of foreign textile goods consumed in each Province. As measures of comparison all these are open to obvious criticisms, both on theoretical and on practical grounds. We are of opinion, however, that some of them are not without their value as a substitute for the direct information which is not available and they have indeed assisted us in coming to a general conclusion as to the relative taxable capacities of the provinces. But we are also of opinion that none of them is capable of serving, either alone or in conjunction with others, as an accurate or even an approximate arithmetical measure of those capacities.

USELESS TO ATTEMPT A FORMULA.

27. For the reasons given we believe it to be useless to attempt to state a formula, to serve as a basis for a standard ratio of contributions, capable of automatic application from year to year by reference to ascertained statistics. Although the formula could be stated, the statistics which would be needed for its application are not available. But we are able, after surveying such figures as are available and after close enquiry into the circumstances of each province, to recommend a fixed ratio of contributions, which, in our opinion represents a standard and equitable distribution of the burden of any deficit. In arriving at this ratio we have taken into consideration the indirect contributions of the provinces to the purse of the Government of India, and in particular the incidence of customs duties and of income-tax. We have enquired into the relative taxable capacities of the provinces, in the light of their agricultural and industrial wealth and of all other relevant incidents of their economic positions, including particularly their liability to famine. It should be observed that we have considered their taxable capacities not only as they are at the present time, or as they will be in the immediate future, but from the point of view also of the capacity of each province for expansion and development agriculturally and industrially, and in respect of imperfectly developed assets such as minerals and forests. We have also given consideration to the elasticity of the existing heads of revenue which will be secured to each province, and to the availability of its wealth for taxation. After estimating, to the best of our ability, the weight which should be given to each of these circumstances, we recommend the following fixed ratio as representing an equitable basis for the relative contributions of the provinces to the deficit:—

STANDARD CONTRIBUTIONS.

Province.	Per cent. contribution to deficit.
Madras ...	17
Bombay ...	13
Bengal ...	19
United Provinces ...	18
Panjab ...	9
Burma ...	6½
Bihar and Orissa ...	10
Central Provinces ...	5
Assam ...	2½
	100 per cent

28. This, in our opinion, is the ratio which the provinces should in equity be called upon to contribute after an interval of time sufficient to enable them to adjust their budgets to the new conditions. We further recommend that the interval allowed for adjustment should not be unduly prolonged. The initial ratio which we have proposed is a practical necessity, but the provinces which will be called upon to pay thereunder more than they should pay in equity, ought not to be required to bear that burden for a longer period or to a greater extent than is required to prevent dislocation of the provincial budgets. We propose, therefore, that contributions should be made on the standard ratio to any deficit that there may be in the seventh year of contribution and that the process of transition from the initial to the standard ratio should be continuous, beginning in the second year of contribution, and proceeding in six equal annual steps. The following table shows the initial, intermediate and ultimate ratio of contribution for the seven years, in accordance with our recommendations. The initial ratio is the rate per cent. of the actual initial contributions recommended in paragraph 17 above:—

PER CENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEFICIT IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST YEAR OF CONTRIBUTION (ROUNDED OFF TO EVEN HALVES).

Province	1st. year.	2nd. year.	3rd. year.	4th. year.	5th. year.	6th. year.	7th year.
Madras ...	35½	32½	29½	26½	23	20	17
Bombay ...	5½	7	8	9½	10½	12	13
Bengal ...	6½	8½	10½	12½	15	17	19
United Provinces ...	24½	23½	22½	21	20	19	18
Punjab ...	18	16½	15	13½	12	10½	9
Burma ...	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Bihar and Orissa ...	Nil	1½	3	5	7	8½	10
Central Provinces ...	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5
Assam ...	1½	1½	2	2	2	2	2½
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

29. It should be observed that, if the Government of India fulfill their announced intention of gradually wiping out their deficit, against any increase in the proportion which a province will be called upon to contribute from year to year, there will be set off a reduction in the total to be contributed.

30. The scheme of contribution that we recommend above complies we believe with the two essential conditions, that any immediate dislocation in the provincial budgets must be avoided, and that the admitted inequalities of the proportions in which, in the past, the provinces have contsibuted to purse of the Government of India, must be rectified within a reasonable time. The scheme is subject to the disadvantage that the ratio which we recommend is fixed and cannot hold good for an indefinite period. We are of opinion however that it will do substantial equity between the provinces until such a period of time has passed as may be required to effect a very substantial change in their relative states of economic development a change scarcely to be effected in less than at least a decade.

CHAPTER V.—PROVINCIAL LOAN ACCOUNT.

31. The future financing of the Provincial Loan Account is a less controversial subject than the others that we have had to investigate. It is commonly agreed that it is the natural result of the Reforms Scheme that the provinces should for the future finance their own loan transactions and that joint accounts of this nature between them and the Government of India should be wound up as quickly as possible. In our discussions of this subject with the Provincial Governments we have found little or no difference of opinion as to this, and our task has been only to ascertain the wishes of the Provincial Government as to the amount of its account which each can take over on 1st April, 1921, and how soon it can take over the rest.

32. The Government of Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam signified to us their willingness to take over the whole of their respective loan accounts on 1st April, 1921, and we recommend that it should be arranged for them to do so. In some cases it was stipulated as a condition that the Provincial Government should be allowed to use for the purpose any part of its balance, including the earmarked portion. We see no objection to the condition, which accords with the intention expressed in paragraph 208 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

33. The Government of Bombay, the United Provinces, Burma, Bihar and Orissa signified to us their willingness to take over a portion of their provincial loan accounts on 1st April, 1921, and the remainder on instalments to cover varying periods. The Government of Madras alone expressed unwillingness to take over any part of the account. Evidence was given before us, however, by officials of that Government to the effect that they would not object to do so if the transfer could be effected by fresh credit arrangements. In view of this and of the great improvement which will be effected in the financial position of the province by the redistribution of revenues under the Reforms Scheme, we are of opinion that there is no reason why Madras should form an exception to the general scheme for the transfer of their accounts which we recommend below for application to those provinces which are prepared to take over a part of their accounts forthwith.

34. In the case of those provinces, namely, Bombay, the United Provinces, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and including, as stated, Madras, we recommend that the Provincial Loan Account should be "funded," at a rate of interest caculated at the weighted average of the three rates of 3½, 4½ and 5½ per cent. now paid on varying portions of the account. Whatever portion of the account so "funded" the province is prepared to take over forthwith should, we recommend, be written off against an equal portion of the provincial balance as from 1st April 1921; and the balance of the "funded" account should remain out standing as a debt from the province to the Government of India. On the out-tanding balance the province should pay interest at the calculated average rate, and also an annual charge for redemption enough to redeem the debt in a fixed number of years, which should not save in exceptional circumstances exceed twelve. The provinces should further have the option to make in any year a larger repayment than the fixed redemption charge.

35. The provinces in question will probably not be in a position to state the exact proportion of their respective accounts which they are prepared to take over, or the exact number of years that they will require to repay the balance, until their closing balance on 1st April 1921, are more precisely ascertained, and also until they know what contributions will be required from them. It appears therefore that these details must be left for determination by future negotiations. We are however of opinion that a maximum period of twelve years is ample in order to enable any province to clear its account and that in some cases the period may with advantage be substantially reduced. We further consider that the fixing of a definite term of repayment and the provision of an annual charge for redemption within that term are essential in order to secure the desired clearing accounts between the Provincial Governments and the Government of India.

CONCLUSION.

36. Several other matters were referred to in the course of our enquiry, on which a recommendation appeared to us to be outside the strict scope of our reference. We propose, however, to communicate our views upon some of them informally to the Government of India.

37. In conclusion we wish to express our indebtedness to our secretary Mr. Dina Nath Dutt, for his careful and methodical assistance in our work. We have also derived very great benefit from the association with us of Mr. C. G. Sim, C.I.E., whom the Government of India attached to us as liaison officer.

MESTON,
CHARLES ROBERTS.
E. HILTON YOUNG.

31st March, 1920.

A Madras message of May 8 says:— Mr. Ramsbotham, Assistant Chargeman of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway workshops at Perahbur was admitted into the General Hospital yesterday in an unconscious condition. Mr. Ramsbotham with the foreman of the Erecting Shop and several mechanics travelled on a locomotive recently repaired on a trial run to Ambattur. While the engine was in motion Mr Ramsbotham accidentally slipped and fell off. The engine was brought to a standstill and he was picked up and taken to the General Hospital. He was found to have fractured the base of his skull. His condition is said to be precarious.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CONSTITUTION AND QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Yesterday we published the first portion of rules relating to the Indian Legislative Assembly and Council, which have been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. To-day, we give the concluding portion of the same.

ELECTION AGENTS AND EXPENSES.

XIII. No person shall be appointed an election agent who is himself ineligible for election as being subject to the disqualification mentioned in sub-rule (3) of rule III.

XIV. (1) Within one month or such longer period as the Governor-General may allow after the date of the declaration of the result of the election every candidate, either personally or through his election agent, shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer a return of his election expenses containing the particulars specified in Schedule III to these rules.

(2) Every such return shall contain a statement of all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any persons on behalf of the candidate or in his interests for expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct and management of the election, and further a statement of all unpaid claims in respect of such expenses of which he or his election agent is aware.

(3) The return shall be accompanied by declarations by the candidate and his election agent which shall be in the form contained in the said Schedule and shall be made on oath or affirmation before a Magistrate.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall cause to be prepared in such manner, and maintained for such time, as he may direct, a record showing the names of all candidates at every election under these rules and the date on which the return of election expenses of each candidate has been lodged with the Returning Officer.

XV. Every election agent shall keep regular books of account in which the particulars of all expenditure of the nature referred to in rule XIV shall be entered, whether such expenditure is incurred by the candidate or by the election agent or by any person under the direction of the candidate or the election agent.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

XVI. (1) Save as expressly provided in these rules in regard to the nomination of a person elected in Berar, no person shall be nominated to the Legislative Assembly who—

(a) is not a British subject; or

(b) is a female; or

(c) is already a member of any legislative body constituted under the Act; or

(d) having been a legal practitioner has been dismissed or is under suspension from practising as such by order of any competent court; or

(e) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is under 25 years of age; or

(g) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(h) being a discharged insolvent has not obtained from the court a certificate that his insolvency was caused by misfortune without any misconduct on his part:

Provided that, if the Rule of a State in India or any subject of such a State is not disqualified for nomination to the Legislative Council of a province, such Ruler or subject shall not by reason of not being a British subject be disqualified for nomination to the Legislative Assembly to represent that province:

Provided further that the disqualification mentioned in clause (d- may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

(3) A person who has been convicted of an offence under Chapter IX-A of the Indian Penal Code punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or has been reported by Commissioners holding an election inquiry as guilty of a corrupt practice as specified in Part I, or in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of Part II, of Schedule IV to these rules, shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of such conviction or of the finding of the Commissioners, as the case may be; and a person reported by such Commissioners to be guilty of any other corrupt practice shall be similarly disqualified for three years from such date.

(4) A person who having been a candidate or an election agent at an election has failed to lodge the return of election expenses prescribed in these rules or has lodged a return which is found either by Commissioners holding an inquiry or by a Magistrate in a judicial proceeding to be false in any material particular shall not be eligible for nomination for five years from the date of the election:

Provided that either of the disqualifications mentioned in sub-rules (3) and (4) of this rule may be removed by an order of the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

TERM OF OFFICE OF NOMINATED MEMBER.

XVII. (1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Legislative Assembly to which he is nominated.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Legislative Assembly to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor-General may, at the time of nomination, determine.

OBLIGATION TO TAKE OATH.

XVIII. Every person who is elected or nominated to be a member of the Legislative Assembly shall before taking his seat make at a meeting of the Legislative Assembly an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely:—

I, A. B. having been elected/nominated a member of this Assembly do solemnly swear (*or* affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, His heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.

VACATION OF SEAT.

XIX. If any person having been elected or nominated subsequently becomes subject to any of the disabilities stated in clauses (a), (d), (e), (g) and (h) of sub-rule (1) or in sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule III or of rule XVI, as the case may be, or fails to make the oath or affirmation prescribed by rule XVIII within such time as the GovernorGeneral shall, by notification the Governor-General s' all, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare his seat to be vacant.

XX. (1) When a vacancy occurs in the case of an elected member by reason of his election being declared void or his seat being declared vacant, or by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office or resignation duly accepted, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

(2) If a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated member, the Governor-General shall nominate to the vacancy a person having the necessary qualification under these rules.

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

XXI. (1) As soon as conveniently may be after these rules came into force, Legislative Assembly shall be constituted in accordance with their provisions.

(2) For this purpose the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time as may be prescribed by such notification, and shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Legislative Assembly before the date fixed for its first meeting.

(3) If any difficulty arises as to the preparation or publication of the first electoral roll or the holding of the first elections after the commencement of these rules, the Governor-General in Council may by order do any matter or thing which appears to him necessary for the proper preparation or publication of the roll or for the proper holding of the elections.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

XXII. (1) On the expiration of the duration of a Legislative Assembly or on its dissolution, a general election shall be held in order that a new Legislative Assembly may be constituted.

(2) On such expiration or dissolution, the Governor-General shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, call upon the constituencies referred to in rule II to elect members in accordance with these rules within such time after the date of expiration or dissolution as may be prescribed by such notification:

Provided that, if the Governor-General thinks fit, such notification may be issued at any time not being more than three months prior to the date on which the duration of the Legislative Assembly would expire in the ordinary course of events.

(3) Before the date fixed for the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor-General shall make such nominations as may be necessary to complete the Legislative Assembly.

XXIII. As soon as may be after the expiration of the time fixed for the election of members at any general election, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies at such election shall be notified in the Gazette of India.

LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES

(ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION IN EVERY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.)

Madras Presidency.

Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) 1.

Ganjam cum Vizagapatam Districts (Non Muhammadan Rural 1.

Godavari cum Kistna Districts (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Guntur and Nellore Districts (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

The Districts of Anantpur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Salem and Coimbatore and North Arcot Districts (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

South Arcot and Chingleput Districts (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Madura and Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

The Districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

North Madras (The Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, East Kistna, West Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Anantpur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor) (Muhammadan) 1.

South Madras (The Districts of Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly) (Muhammadan) 1.

The Districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar, Anjengo and South Kanara (Muhammadan) 1.

Madras (European) (The Madras Presidency) 1.

Madras Landholders 1.

Madras Indian Commerce 1.

Bombay Presidency.

Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) 2.

Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 2.

Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban) 1.

Sind (Muhammadan Rural) 1.*

*Note.—The Sind (Muhammadan) constituency is entitled to elect a second member for the first, third and succeeding alternate Assemblies under part III of this Schedule.

The Bombay Presidency (European) 2.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Non-territorial) 1.

Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban) 1.

Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Calcutta Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban) 1.

Burdwan and Calcutta Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Dacca Division (Muhammadan Rural 2.

Chittagong Division (Muhammadan) 1.

Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan) 1.

Bengal (European) 2.

Bengal Landholders 1.

United Provinces.

Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban) (The municipalities and cantonments of Agra, Meerut, Cawnpore, Benares Allahabad Bareilly and Lucknow) 1.

Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Non Muhammadan) 1.

Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non Muhammadan) 1.

Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non Muhammadan) 1.

Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan 1.

Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan) 1

Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban) (The municipalities and cantonments of Agra, Meerut, Cawnpore, Benares, Allahabad, Bareilly and Lucknow) 1.

Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Agra Division (Muhammadan) 1.

Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan) 1.

United Provinces Southern Divisions (Muhammadan) 1.

Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan) 1

United Provinces (European) 1.

United Provinces Landholders 1.

The Punjab.

Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

West Punjab (Non-Muhammadan) (The Lahore, Rawal Pindi and Multan Divisions) 1.

East Punjab (Muhammadan) (The Ambala Division, and the Districts of Kangra Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Ludhiana) 1.

East Central Punjab (Muhammadan) (The Districts of Ferozepur, Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdaspur) 1.

West Central Punjab (Muhammadan) (The Districts of Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhpura and Lyallpur) 1.

North Punjab (Muhammadan) (The Districts of Gujrat, Jehlum and Rawal Pindi) 1.

North-West Punjab (Muhammadan) (The Districts of Attock, Mianwali, Shahpur and Jhang) 1.

South-West Punjab (Muhammadan) (The Districts of Multan, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan) 1.

East Punjab (Sikh) 1.

West Punjab (Sikh) 1.

Punjab Landholders 1.

Bihar and Orissa.

Tirhut Division (Non-Muhammadan) 2.

Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan) 2.

Patna and Shahabad Districts (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Gaya and Monghyr Districts (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muhammadan) 1.

Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan) 1.

Tirhut Division (Muhammadan) 1.

Bihar and Orissa Landholders 1.

Nagpur Division 1.

Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (The Nerbadda, Jubbulpore and Chhatisgarh Divisions) 2.

Central Provinces (Muhammadan) 1.

Central Provinces Landholders 1.

Assam.

Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

The District of the Surma Valley and the municipality and cantonment of Shillong 1.

Assam (Muhammadan) 1.

Assam (European) 1.

urma.

Burma (Non-European) 3.

Burma (European) 1.

CONSTITUENCIES ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION IN ROTATION.

Bombay—Sind (Muhammadan Rural) and Bombay Northern Division (Muhammadan Rural) 1.

Bombay—Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan) and Bombay Southern Division (Muhammadan) 1.

Bombay—Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars and Gujarat and Deccan Sardars and Inamdars 1.

Bombay—The Bombay Millowners' Association and The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association 1.

Bengal—Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Association and Bengal Mahajan Sabha 1.

III.—In a case where two constituencies are bracketed together as entitled to elect one member, the constituency first mentioned shall elect to the first Legislative Assembly at the general election and at all bye-elections so long as the first Legislative Assembly continues, and the constituency second mentioned shall elect at the general election to the next Legislative Assembly and at bye-elections in like manner, and thereafter the constituencies shall elect in like manner in rotation to succeeding Legislative Assemblies.

IV.—In the case where three constituencies are bracketed together as entitled to elect one member, the constituency first mentioned shall elect to the first Legislative Assembly at the general election and at all bye-elections so long as the first Legislative Assembly continues, and the second, mentioned constituency shall elect at the general election to the next Legislative Assembly and at bye-elections in like manner, and the third mentioned constituency shall elect at the general election to the third Legislative Assembly and at bye-elections in like manner, and thereafter the constituencies shall elect in like manner in rotation to succeeding Legislative Assemblies.

OFFICIALS ACTIVE IN SIND.

CASES OF HIGH HANDEDNESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 19.

The Khilafat movement in the Upper Sind frontier is making a head way. But immediately after the fifth Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference held at Jacobabad on the 2nd instant, the official policy took a sad turn. Mr. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Sind frontier entered upon an extraordinary course of repression. Munshi Khudabux, a petition writer of eighteen years standing has been a zealous Khilafat worker. On the fourth instant the Deputy Commissioner issued an order that no petition written by Munshi Khudabux should be accepted by any Court. On the 6th instant Munshi Khudabux was challenged under section 110. No security was accepted by the Mukhtiarkar, though offered even in cash by Moulvi Abdulgafoor, Municipal Councillor. Munshi Khudabux is in custody and the case is pending before the Mukhtiarkar.

Sirdar Rasulbu a respectable Zamindar paying Rs. 3,000 assessment is another devotee of the Khilafat cause. A bailable warrant was issued on the fifth instant against him, presumably in connection with some alleged irrigational dispute and and he presented himself on the sixth instant. He was arrested under section 20 of frontier regulations relating to prevention of culpable homicide and was to execute a bond with or without securities for good behaviour but was sent to prison for twelve months in default of security, thoug several applications were made to th Deputy Commissioner offering securities but they were not even entertained by him.

SIRDAR HAYATKHAN.

Sirdar Hayatkhan Rind an influenti Zamindar and Khilafat worker whose gu license and chair had been cancelled owing to his views with regard to the Khilafat question was sent for by the Deputy Commissioner on the 6th instant and given beating behind closed doors. There is great excitement in view of these incidents and very serious situation has been created among the "balooch" element of th frontier population. In this connectio the Larkana district Khilafat Conference held at Khairpur Nathamshah on the 15t instant has passed the following resolutio and wired it to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

"This conference viewing with resentment, contempt and restlessness the illegal and improper attitude adopte by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind frontier, towards Khilafat workers feels convinced that such attitude will much disturb the peace of the province. Therefore Government should immediately take steps to check this persecution, otherwise the Khilafat Conference will not be responsible for consequences. Further the Governor of Bombay is reminded of his speech in which he gave assurance of officials' non-interference with regard to Khilafat propaganda.

"REPRESSION WOULD AGGRAVATE, NOT PREVENT".

"New India" writes:—

Anyone who knows by personal intercourse something of the deep feeling in Indian Muslims over the question of the Khalifa and the Holy Places, must have read with pain and grief the cable which announced that the custody of the latter was placed in British hands under the League of Nations. They have been under Muslim control from the days of the Prophet (on whom be peace), and this unexpected blow will rouse the deepest resentiment. We would respectfully but urgently implore the Government not to repeat the actio already taken in two cases, of imposin security for violent language, and on non payment, sending the protester to gaol When the heart is hot, hot words are relief and to a great extent a safety-valve. Words spoken under the impulse of despairing pain should not be harshly judged. A man in agony cries out; he may use language which in calmer moments he would not employ. Words relax dangerous tension, and if forcibly repressed, explosion into action may result. As Nelson turned his blind eye to an unwelcome signal, let Government turn a deaf ear to any extravagance of speech. The situation is too serious for aggravation, and repression would aggravate, not prevent. There are times when the wisdom of Government is not to hear. Such a time is the present.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 19.

Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, Dewan, presided over the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, when the Select Committee's report of the Mysore Income Tax Bill was presented. One of the amendments to the measwas that it should be in force only for three years. This was discussed at length and the amendment was lost by a large majority.

In reply to an interpellation it was stated that the Government was satisfied with the working of the Juvenile Smoking Act and that since its introduction about seven years ago, 216 juveniles and 19 vendors were dealt with under the Regulation. It was also stated in Council that the question of poor relief to the subordinate is services of the Government in engaging the active consideration of the Government and the matter has been referred to the Finance Committee for detailed opinion.

EXTRADITION OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

At the High Court this afternoon before Mr. Justice Buckland an application was made on behalf of Mrs. Celeste Cullington for a rule calling on the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Government Pleader to show cause why the petitioner should not be set at liberty. The petitioner is a European British subject at present residing in Calcutta. She never resided in French Chandernagore. In April last the administrator of French Chandernagore addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government and which letter was forwarded to the Commissioner of Calcutta who arrested Mrs. Cullington on Monday last. She moved the High Court that evening and obtained bail. The petitioner's son-in-law, Charles Pringle, wa agent of the Tattersall sweep in Tasmania This sweep was sanctioned by the Tasmania Government. Mr. Pringle carried on th business in French Chandernagore under th name of James Barkley better known as Barkley's Agency. He had this business in Calcutta. He was now in Colombo and during his absence requested the petitioner to help him in business which was to sell tickets and then send money realised from that place. There was no element of cheating or extortion in it. Apparently the French people did not like to have such an agency at Chandernagore. The petitioner stated she had not received a single penny. Counsel on behalf of the petitioner stated that Chandernagore being a foreign state, the procedure applicable to extradition Foreign states must be followed and there must be an inquiry by the Magistrate of Calcutta. In this case there had been no such inquiry. His Lordship issued a rule on the Commissioner of Police and the Government Solicitor to show cause why the person charged should not be set at liberty or otherwise dealt with according to law.

ARRESTED ON FOOTBOARD.

BRAKESMAN AND GUARD ASSAULTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

A Punjabi found travelling on the footboard of a local train between Burdwan and Howrah was arrested by the train staff after a desperate resistance. It appears that while the 42 down was travelling between Boinchi and Simlagarh, at about a quarter to five in the evening, the brakesman noticed a tall stout man travelling on the footboard on the platform-side. When the brakesman challenged him the man attacked the brakesman and bit him seriously on the left arm. The brakesman pluckily held on, but was being almost overpowered when the guard stopped the train and ran to his assistance. The guard was also assaulted by the Punjabi who was not finally secured until the driver came up. Two constables were summoned and the prisoner made another struggle while being handcuffed. He was at length taken to Bandel and handed over to the police. It is alleged that the man after arrest offered a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to the brakesman. He had a bundle with him.

MADRAS SANITARY SERVICE.

PROTEST FROM OOTY.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, May 19.

With reference to the Surgeon-General's letter and Government's memorandum thereon, regarding the formation of a permanent subordinate sanitary service, the Ootacamund Municipal Council discussed the paper at length and passed the following resolution:—

"This council is strongly opposed to the Surgeon-General's proposals. So long as Ooty has a municipality, the Municipal Council must be responsible for the sanitation of the place. To efficiently carry out their responsibilities the whole of the Sanitary Department must be under its own supervision and control. The Surgeon-General's proposal amounts to centralising the whole of the Sanitary Department and the establishment of municipalities under his orders. In fact the Municipal Councils will no longer have any say in sanitary matters whatever and consequently will be no longer responsible for the sanitary welfare of their own municipalities."

In discussing the matter the members were of opinion that the proposals amounted to the running of the sanitation of every municipality from Madras and that the scheme was opposed to the principle of giving local bodies freedom in self-government.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 8th May, 1920 is published for general information:—

Bombay City, 11; East Khandesh District 13; Thana District, 3; Kolaba District, Poona District, 1; Satara District, 4; Belgau District, report not received; Dharwa District, 5; Karachi City, 46; Kolhapur an Southern Maratha Country States, 30; Cutch State—Mundra, 5. Total 121.

The Indian Tea Association Calcutta, has requested the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to urgently represent to the Secretary of State for India that passports should be withheld next cold weather from persons desiring to proceed to India who were unable to produce satisfactory proof that they had legitimate reasons other than those of pleasure for visiting this country.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

NEED OF CALM DELIBERATION.

"The Independent" writes in its issue of the 18th instant:—

We frankly confess it is exceedingly difficult to pronounce one way or the other on the question of refusal of co-operation to Government as a political protest. That it is perfectly constitutional agitation must admit. That, generally speaking, it may not even be illegal also must be equally conceded. Whether it is legal or illegal will depend upon the particular matter in regard to which co-operation may be refused. In countries where conscription obtains and every youth of military age is under legal compulsion to put in a number of years' military service, refusal to be enlisted would be illegal, though when it is done on conscientious grounds, it may involve the infliction of legal penalties, but would not necessarily be an unconstitutiona act. Refusal to pay taxes, has been universally recognised as falling within the limits of constitutional protests against un just or injurious measures of Government. In all these cases non-co-operation would be illegal but not necessarily unconstitutional. But all these are really extreme instances of non-co-operation. There are many conceivable instances in whic' co-operation may be refused even without any legal consequences, because it may not violate any positive obligation imposed upon the subject by the State. A subject may very well refuse, thus, to take service under Government. He may refuse to join the police force or the army and the navy, and where there is no compulsory military service, there this would not be illegal. No subject is under any obligation to serve the State in any paid capacity, much lose in any honorary capacity. Refusal to cooperate with the Government in these matters cannot be either criminal or unconstitutional. The movement of passive resistance may include all these, and it would not, by adopting this plan, transgress the limits of lawful, constitutional agitation. We do not see any reason, therefore, to put down this non-co-operation movement as unlawful or unconstitutional. When no other means can bring the Government of a country to submission to the popular will, this passive resistance or withdrawn of co-operation from the Government is the only constitutional weapon to compel the executive to respect or carry out the will of the people. To deny his right to the people means really an appeal from moral to physical force. Governments have no doubt been known to have tried to suppress these movements of moral protests, and that way, history has repeatedly found out, lie revolutions. For, physical force universally provokes physical opposition, sooner or later; and leads to revolutions.

Is it Passive Resistance?

The movement of non-co-operation is a movement really of passive resistance. And passive resistance is fraught with very serious risks except in countries where the executive is subject to the complete control of the people's representatives in the national legislature. Passive resistance is very risky in all kinds of despotisms, whether European or Asiatic, benevolent or malevolent. Despotisms are supported by the physical might of the Government. And physical power can never tolerate these moral movements. It knows that it is utterly powerless to control or conquer these. It has therefore always tried, by every means in its power, to drive the passive resister on the other side of his "protecting line." Passive resistance movements have therefore been able very rarely to keep resistance passive, under despotic Governments. That is a very great danger therefore, to any non-co-operation movement, in this country that cannot be lightly overlooked.

It is particularly so in our present condition, when the country is full of spies and provocative agents. Until we have much fuller information than what we possess at present, it would be impossible to get ourselves free of the obsession that the man Hansraj, who played so vital a part in the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, did not lay the death trap there deliberately to get those innocent people murdered by Dyer and his sepoys and soldiers. There must be many more of this genus among us, and their presence constitutes a very serious danger to any extensive non-co-operation movement among us.

Another Consideration.

If we could have men like Mr. Gandhi at different centres, it might be possible to avoid the risks of any provocation to overstep the moral line of this movement. But in the absence of such leadership, it will be very risky indeed to try it upon any large scale. But there is another consideration also. We have nursed the slave mind for so many centuries past, that it is not easy for us to suddenly get into the habit of courageous self-sacrifice for religion or country. It is much easier to rush to death under some sudden impulse or inspiration; but it is extremely difficult to undergo an hourly martyrdom. People can easily sacrifice their larger interests, but it is exceedingly difficult to sacrifice the smaller every-day interests of life. And non-co-operation would call for these small but continuous sacrifices. Have we the moral equipment for it? Can the masses do it? Can even the classes do it? And to propose to refuse co-operation and not be able to carry it out upon a large scale and in an effective way would be worse than useless. That would demoralise the whole movement and undo the good that it has done in strengthening our love of truth, justice and our country. In view of all these things we feel constrained to appeal for calm deliberation, consideration of the question from all points of view, and especially the recognition of the difference between self-governing countries and ours, in the determination of our duty in this matter.

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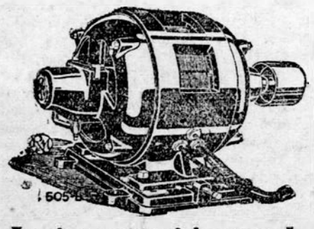
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, May 20.)

Captain A. E. C. Harris, M.C., 7th Hariana Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 23rd March, 1920, and until further orders.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted, with effect from the 21st June, 1920, such privilege leave as may then be admissible to him, with permission to prefix to it the Summer Vacation of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind from the 17th May to the 16th June, the Ramzan Id Holidays from the 17th to the 19th June and Sunday the 20th idem.

Mr. Jyeshtharam Nanabhai Bhat to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, vice Mr. Janardhan Nagesh Kale, transferred, pending further orders.

Sardar Chhatrasinhji Kuversaheb, Thakor of Dhamaria, to be a Special Magistrate of the Third Class within the limits of the Halol Mahal in the district of Panch Mahals.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies, vice Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., reverting.

Erratum.—In line 5 of Government Notification No. 14802, dated 19th December, 1919, printed at page 3145 of the "Bombay Government Gazette", Part I, of the 25th idem, for the words "1st June" read the words "27th May."

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

A temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector has been created for a period of six months and Mr. Krishnaji Balacharya Purohit to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. H. M. Browne, G.B.V.C., to be Veterinary Inspector for the Town and Island of Bombay with effect from 26th May, 1920.

Mr. K. S. Nair, G.B.V.C., to be Junior Veterinary Inspector for the Town and Island of Bombay on probation for six months with effect from 1st June, 1920.

In supersession of so much of Government Notification No. C.-Misc.-565 (a), dated 14th February, 1920, as relates to the appointments of Messrs. G. R. Holland and N. R. Willmott, the following appointments are made:—

Mr. N. R. Willmott to do duty as Additional Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Mormugao.

Mr. S. W. Patton to act as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Kharaghoda Sub-Division, vice Mr. F. H. Caldecott proceeded on leave.

Mr. Bhagvandas Harkishandas Dalal to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., Talukdari Settlement Officer and Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from date of relief.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. Hari Vishnu Date appointed as Assistant Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay, pending further orders:—

Mr. Pranlal Hariprasad Divan to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. P. H. Divan.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee vice Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., resigned, pending further orders.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted, with effect from 1st June, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, combined leave for fifteen months, viz., privilege leave plus furlough on full average salary for the first eight months and ordinary furlough on half average salary for the remaining period.

Captain E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.I.M., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain B. H. Jones, C.B.E., R.I.M., or pending further orders.

With effect from the 1st May, 1920, Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, Bombay, has been deputed to Europe for duty in connection with the International Labour Conference to be held at Genoa in June, 1920. From the date on which this duty expires, Mr. Curry is granted privilege leave for three months and twenty-four days in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the total period of leave up to seven months.

The Reverend W. F. M. Hamerton, Senior Presidency Chaplain, is granted privilege leave for four months and twenty days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 22rd May, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Venerable Archdeacon C. F. W. Hatchell, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, is appointed Senior Presidency Chaplain, vice the Reverend W. F. M. Hamerton proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, but doing duty as Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the date from which he may avail himself of it, furlough on average salary for four months and twenty-two days together with such furlough on half average salary as will bring the combined period of leave up to March, 10th, 1921, with permission to affix the summer vacation of 1921.

Mr. S. Woods Hill to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Colonel Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., R.E., resigned.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon D. N. Gore, M.B., B.S., is granted privilege leave for three months combined with study leave for six months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Evans, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), I.M.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Major D. S. Johnston, R.E., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, during the absence on leave of Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., or pending further orders.

Mr. I. C. Boyd to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, vice Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., resigned.

The following appointments have been made for a term of one year with effect from the 1st May, 1920:—

Mr. N. J. Bandarawalla, M.B.B.S., M.S., to be Honorary Surgeon J. J. Hospital, vice Mr. B. P. Sabawalla, L.M. & S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond).

Mr. F. J. Sequeira, M.B.B.S., to be Honorary Assistant Obstetric Physician vice Dr. S. J. Meher Homji, M.D.

The Corporation have, at their meeting held on the 6th instant, elected, under Section 13 of the Act, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., to act for Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L.M. & S., on the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay during his absence on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Novis, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., nominated a member of the Bombay Medical Council vice Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D., I.M.S., resigned.

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REMEDIES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4-5512%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-5556%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal Bombay Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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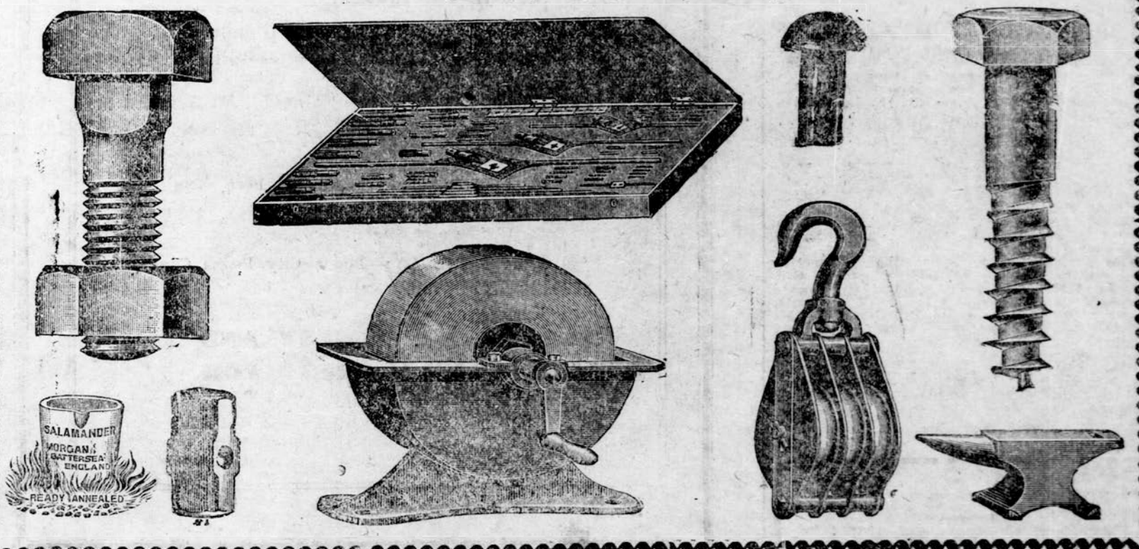

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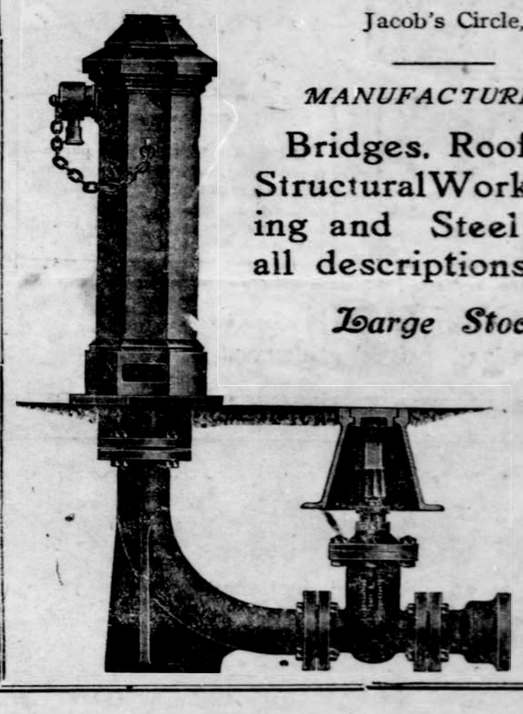

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